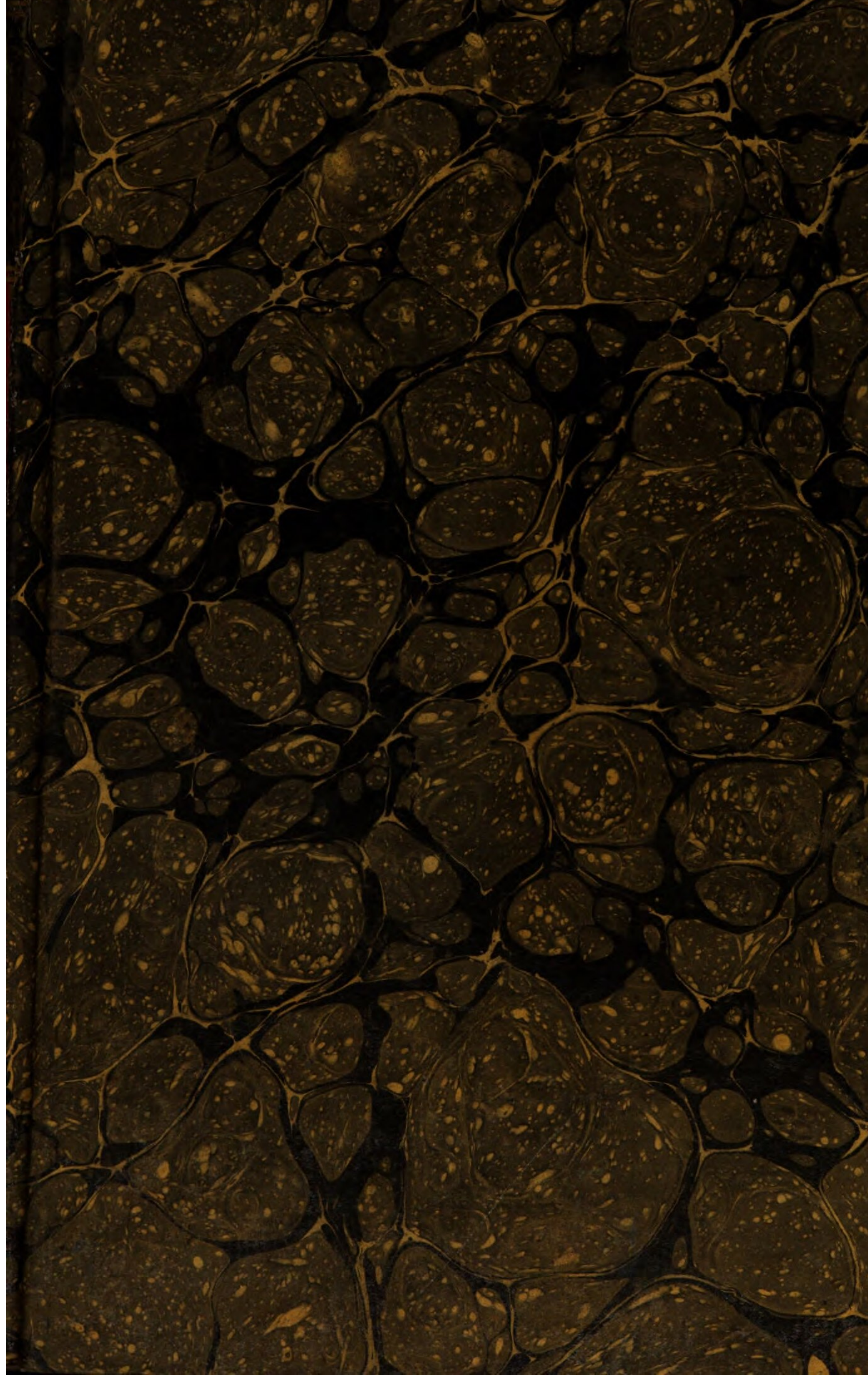






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NORTHSEA COAST GUARDIAN

WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE  
HISTORY OF THE COAST GUARDIAN  
AND THE COAST GUARDIAN

THE NORTHSEA COAST GUARDIAN  
AND THE COAST GUARDIAN

Illustrated by a Map and Sketch of the Coast



PUBLISHED BY  
JAMES W. BAKER & CO. LTD.  
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1903







SCOTLAND DELINEATED,

OR A

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

OF EVERY SHIRE IN

SCOTLAND,

INCLUDING THE

NORTHERN AND WESTERN ISLES.

WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE CURIOSITIES,  
ANTIQUITIES, AND PRESENT STATE  
OF THE COUNTRY.

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THE SECOND EDITION,  
WITH CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS.

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*Illustrated by a Map, and Outlines of Eight Counties.*

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EDINBURGH:

PRINTED FOR BELL & BRADFUTE; AND  
G. G. & J. ROBINSON, LONDON.

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1799.



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Bayerische  
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München



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# ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE

SECOND EDITION.

---

IT was the original intention of the Editors, that this book should form a companion volume to **ENGLAND DELINEATED**, (a work well known and justly esteemed); and that the two volumes, taken together, should contain a clear and succinct account of the whole island of **GREAT BRITAIN**. With the same view it is again brought forward, with considerable improvements; and it is hoped it may still continue to receive a share of public approbation.

EDINBURGH, }  
May 1. 1799.



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May 1. 1799.



P R E F A C E

TO THE SECOND EDITION.

**T**HE numerous recent publications respecting the agricultural state of Great Britain, how valuable soever to the PATRIOT and to the FARMER, are, for the most part, but ill accommodated to the taste or the capacity of youth.

To exhibit to the young reader, a general view of the topography and present state of Scotland; to excite his curiosity; to interest him in our national improvements, those great and patriotic efforts which illustriously distinguish the present landholders of this country: these were our primary motives in offering this small book to the public.

Our narrow limits, however, admit not of minute accuracy. We mean not to dive into antiquity, or to revive vulgar traditions; neither will we take up time in pointing out the errors or defects of those who have gone before us. We de-



cline all invidious censure ; wishing to apply ourselves to a more pleasing though a more laborious task ; that of collecting such information as may be at once certain, useful, and agreeable.

In early life, no books are read with more avidity, than such as offer instruction united with entertainment. Whether this small performance be of that character, and how far it might be useful in schools, we presume not to decide.

Besides affording instruction to youth, our labours, we hope, may be acceptable also to many who have neither leisure nor opportunity to consult a variety of books : and perhaps, even those who are most intelligent in such matters, may here find some things not unworthy of their notice.

In a work of this kind, some mode of arrangement being absolutely necessary, we have adopted that which appeared to us the most simple. After exhibiting a sketch of the country in general, we proceed to examine its particular parts. The Scottish isles are separately described. The counties, beginning with the most northern, are then brought under view, in their order. The method pursued is, first, to point



point out the Boundaries, the Form, and the Dimensions, of the county or place described; then, to notice what seems most remarkable in the Northern parts; proceeding successively to the Eastern, the Southern, and the Western. From this plan, however, we sometimes find it requisite to depart; but the reader will, in most instances, easily perceive the reason of the deviation.

The geographical part must rest on the authority of the best modern maps and descriptions. In this department, we have studied the utmost possible brevity. Latitudes, longitudes, distances of towns, and the like, are readily seen on a good map; nor can these matters be much elucidated by words\*.

The topography, or description of places, has in general been the result of actual survey, or of information derived from respectable sources.

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The

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\* Besides a handsome Outline of Scotland, with the principal roads, the present edition is illustrated by separate Maps of several of the most populous Counties.



The population, improvement and present state of trade, agriculture, and manufactures, are noticed ; and many important additions are made, chiefly on the authority of the *Statistical Account of Scotland*.

While those places pass under our view, which have been the scenes of memorable events, we are occasionally led to glance at a few historical facts : Nor do we refuse, now and then, to mark the birth-place of the hero, the patriot, or the man of letters.

Some mistakes have, no doubt, eluded our care, for which we must solicit the indulgence of the candid reader ; but, if it shall be found that we have contributed, though but in a moderate degree, to make our young countrymen better acquainted than they usually are, with their native land, our design will be accomplished.

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SCOT-



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## SCOTLAND IN GENERAL.

**N**ORTH BRITAIN, though less extensive, opulent, and populous, than the southern part of the island, is not, on that account, unworthy of attention. Few countries of the same extent, have attained an equal degree of celebrity with Scotland. In arts and in arms, her sons have been renowned in the most distant parts of the world. From her rudest mountains descends the hardy warrior, eager in the pursuit of glory, faithful to his friends, and terrible to the enemies of his country. Her boisterous seas, rocky shores, and rapid tides, inure the mariner to those dangers and fatigues which he cheerfully encounters in defence of his native land. Her mineral stores are valuable ; and the fishery on her coasts presents an inexhaustible treasure.



SCOTLAND is *bounded* on all sides by the sea, except on the south-east, where it is joined to England. The Shetland and Orkney isles, and the northern coast of Scotland, are washed by the great North Sea; its eastern shores are confined by the German Sea; and the islands and rugged cliffs, on its western coast, repel the waves of the Atlantic Ocean.

Its utmost *extent*, from north to south, (measuring from Cape Wrath to the Mull of Galloway), is about two hundred and seventy miles. Its breadth is various. Where broadest, (from Applecross to Peterhead), it measures above one hundred and fifty miles; where narrowest, (from the Frith of Forth to that of the Clyde), scarce thirty. Its form is extremely irregular, being greatly broken and indented by arms of the sea. It is a fact somewhat curious, that there is no place in Scotland above forty miles distant from the shore.

This country may be divided into three parts; which we shall call the *north*, the *middle*, and the *south* divisions. The boundaries of these are strongly marked by the  
hand



hand of Nature. The first is cut off by a chain of lakes, which cross the island in an oblique direction from north-east to south-west, stretching from Inverness to the Isle of Mull. The second, or middle division, is separated from the southern, by the hollow tract between the Forth and the Clyde, through which the Great Canal is carried.

The *face of the country*, in the northern division, exhibits, in general, little else than an assemblage of vast dreary mountains. On the northern and eastern shores, however, there are many fertile vales and level tracts.

The middle division contains many great ranges of mountains, which traverse this part of the island in various directions. The most southerly ridge, called the Grampian Hills, extends from Aberdeenshire in a south-west direction, terminating in the great mountain Benlomond, in Stirlingshire, or rather in the mountainous district of Cowal, in Argyleshire. In this division too, cultivation and improvement are found chiefly on the eastern coast. The level country, near the sea, is in general populous and fertile: The low grounds between the hills, af-



ford much pasture : And, in the interior part, we find one of the finest tracts in Scotland, called Strathmore, stretching along the southern bases of the Grampian Mountains. We may add, that in both these divisions, which comprehend more than two-thirds of Scotland, the arable ground bears but a small proportion to the mountainous regions, of which the sterility will ever, in a great measure, defy the efforts of human industry.

The southern division bears more resemblance to England ; and the proportion of cultivated ground is very considerable. Here we find every sort of rural variety : “ In some parts are seen verdant plains, watered by copious streams, “ and covered with innumerable cattle. “ In others, the pleasing vicissitudes of “ gently rising hills and bending vales, “ fertile in corn, waving with wood, and “ interspersed with meadows, offer the “ most delightful landscapes of rural opulence and beauty. Some tracts abound “ with prospects of the more romantic “ kind, — lofty mountains, craggy rocks, “ deep narrow dells, and tumbling torrents ; nor are there wanting, as a contrast to so many agreeable scenes, the “ gloomy



“ gloomy features of black barren moors,  
“ and wide uncultivated heaths\*.”

The *rivers* in Scotland are in general rapid, and remarkably transparent. In so narrow a country, however, we cannot expect to find rivers equal to the Rhine or the Danube. But, when their rapidity, and the shortness of their courses, are kept in view, we must allow that the Scottish streams are by no means inconsiderable. Half the water they discharge, would, in a level country, make very broad and deep rivers.

Though there are many large and rapid streams in the northern and middle divisions, yet the Spey may be reckoned the most northerly great river. It descends from the centre of Invernesshire, with all the fury of a mountain torrent when swelled by rains or melted snow, rushing along, impetuous and irresistible. The Don and the Dee, which pass through Aberdeenshire, are large rivers; and the Tay discharges into the sea at Perth, the greatest body of water perhaps of any river in Britain. In the southern parts, the Tweed,

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\* England Delineated, p. 12, 13.



Tweed, the Clyde, and the Forth, are noble rivers ; the pride of the natives, and the admiration of strangers. After these, we may notice the Esk, the Annan, the Nith, and the southern Dee, which, with several other fine streams, fall into the Solway Frith.

The *lakes* of this country are numerous, and some of them very extensive. Any attempt to describe, or even to enumerate these, in this place, would greatly exceed our limits. But such is their picturesque beauty, and such the fine scenery by which they are surrounded, that neither the happiest strokes of the pencil, nor the warmest glow of poetic enthusiasm, are adequate to convey an idea of the charming prospects they afford.

In viewing the *coast*, we shall begin at the south-east angle of Scotland. From Berwick the coast bends toward the north-west, till it reach the Frith of Forth. Next, the eastern part of Fife, jutting out into the sea, divides the Frith of Forth from the estuary of the Tay. From thence to Peterhead, the shore slopes to the north-east. Proceeding northward, we find a vast gap in the coast, nearly in the form of  
of



of an equilateral triangle, of which each side measures about eighty miles. The southern part of this great opening is called the Murray Frith. Near its interior angle, on the north side, are the Friths of Cromarty and Dornoch, divided by a peninsula projecting eastward. Between this and the north-east point of Scotland, there are several bays and narrow creeks.

The northern coast is in general rocky and dangerous. It affords, however, many inlets of the sea, and natural harbours. The most remarkable is Dunnet Bay, near the town of Thurso. The channel between this coast and the Orkney isles, is called the Pentland Frith.

The western part of Scotland seems to be shattered by the fury of the waves. Islands every where appear detached, and, as it were, torn from the land. Thirty or forty miles west from the coast, a range of isles, sometimes called the Long Island, stretches from north to south above a hundred miles. Between these and the coast, we find the Isle of Sky; and, to the south, the Isle of Mull, and many others of inferior size. The whole western coast is deeply indented by numberless openings, where



where the sea runs in between high lands, forming safe harbours, defended from the rage of the ocean by the numerous islands to the westward. The three greatest openings on this coast are Linne Loch, near the Isle of Mull ; Loch Fyne in Argyleshire ; and the estuary of the Clyde. The entrance to the Frith of Clyde exhibits one of the most extensive bays in Scotland, formed by a long sweep of the Ayrshire coast, and protected on the west by the Island of Arran, and by the peninsula of Cantyre, which stretches toward the coast of Ireland, from which its south point is only about fifteen miles distant.

The great opening which forms the southern coast of Scotland, is called the Solway Frith. On this coast there are several fine bays and harbours, and a safe road for shipping at the mouth of the southern Dee. The Solway Frith divides Scotland from Cumberland in England ; and from this frith, a natural boundary on the English border, is nearly completed by the Cheviot hills and the Tweed.

The *climate* of Scotland is various in different places. The northern extremity, which is on the same parallel of latitude with some parts of Norway, is very cold :



cold : But the frosts are much less intense here than in any part of the Continent equally far north ; an advantage resulting from an insular situation. The whole west coast is subjected to frequent summer rains, and sudden changes in the atmosphere, highly unfavourable to the culture of grain. The climate in many places on the eastern coast, and in the whole south division, is not inferior to that of the northern part of England. The air in Scotland is in general salubrious ; nor do we here find any such extensive and unwholesome fens as those of Lincolnshire and other low tracts in South Britain.

The *produce* of the soil in the northern parts of Scotland, and in its isles, is not considerable : But limestone, shell-sand, and marl, those rich manures, are found in great plenty in different places. The rocky shores produce abundance of kelp, an article of considerable importance in several manufactures. The fisheries in the surrounding seas have long been esteemed an object of national importance. When increasing commerce shall enable the inhabitants to form roads, erect towns, and open canals, in those remote parts of the country, these fisheries may become a  
real



real and lasting source of wealth to the nation.

The products of Scotland in general, are, however, multifarious and valuable. It feeds vast herds of cattle; and its hills are covered with sheep. It produces much grain and flax. Its woods of oak and fir might furnish masts and timber for the use of the British Navy. Its mines are rich in coal, in lead, and in iron. Freestone, limestone, and slate, are found in abundance. Neither Greece nor Italy can boast a greater store of beautiful marble. Fine rock-crystals, pearls, and variegated pebbles, are not uncommon. Many of its rivers are richly stored with salmon: Trout, pike, and other fishes, abound in its lakes and streams.

The Scottish mountains, in former times, were infested by the wolf and the bear; but happily those ferocious animals have long been extirpated. The wild ox was also an inhabitant of the Caledonian forest. Herds of wild roes, to this day, range at large in the northern mountains; and the stag, with his branching antlers, is often seen in the woods. There, too, the beautiful bird called *capercaillie*, or "cock of the wood," is still found. Black  
game



game and grouse swarm among the heath, and often become the prey of the eagle and the falcon. The lofty summits of the mountains are the haunt of the ptarmigan and the Alpine hare: And, in those ærial regions, many plants and flowers are found, which, for their rarity and beauty, are very interesting to the botanist.

Among the wild animals which Scotland possesses in common with England, are the fox, the badger, the otter, the hedgehog, the hare, and the rabbit; the weasel, the mole, and other small quadrupeds;—the partridge, the quail, the snipe, the plover, and many other birds.

The cattle and sheep are small, but much valued for the delicacy of their flesh; and the fleece of the Scottish sheep often emulates the finest Spanish wool. Even the shepherd's dog peculiar to Scotland, so hardy, docile, and sagacious, is not unworthy of mention.

Though the cattle in the high grounds be diminutive, yet in many parts of the country the horses and cows are not inferior in size and beauty to those of the English breed.

The



The *population* of great towns has considerably increased, in consequence of the prosperous manufactures and commerce of Britain. Some districts, however, on the western shores especially, are almost depopulated. Whole colonies have at once forsaken their native shores ; and the country is annually drained of its inhabitants, by the emigration of individuals tempted by the illusive view of riches. Yet it seems pretty evident, from the latest computation, that the population of Scotland has increased considerably within this half-century. The present number of inhabitants probably exceeds a million and a half.

However that may be, the improvements, the industry, and the *riches*, lately introduced into Scotland, form a striking contrast with the barbarity, the indolence, and the *poverty*, of former times. This favourable change may be considered as the effect of those liberal principles, and enlightened views, for which many spirited friends of Scotland are at present so eminently distinguished.

Luxury is generally the concomitant of opulence. In dress and in equipage, the Scots have begun to emulate their more  
wealthy



wealthy neighbours. It is a fact well known, that some ordinary mechanics are now better clothed and fed, and better lodged, than many of the most eminent persons in the nation were, not a hundred years ago.

National prejudices are gradually losing ground on both sides ; and the language, the dress, and the manners, of the English, begin to gain the ascendancy. In short, the happy æra seems not very distant, when the ENGLISH and the SCOTS shall be, in every sense of the word, ONE NATION.

B

THE



**THE  
COUNTIES  
OF  
SCOTLAND,**

AS ARRANGED IN THIS WORK.

*Scottish Isles.*

1. { SHETLAND,  
ORKNEY.  
HEBRIDES or WESTERN ISLES.
2. { BUTE,  
CAITHNESS,
3. SUTHERLAND,
4. ROSS,
5. CROMARTY and NAIRNE,
6. INVERNESS,
7. MORAY,
8. BANFF,
9. ABERDEEN,
10. KINCARDINE or MEARNES,
11. ANGUS or FORFAR,
12. PERTH,
13. FIFE,
14. KINROSS and CLACKMANNAN,
15. STIR.



15. STIRLING,
16. DUMBARTON,
17. ARGYLE,
18. RENFREW,
19. AYR,
20. WIGTON,
21. KIRKCUDBRIGHT,
22. DUMFRIES,
23. ROXBURGH,
24. SELKIRK,
25. PEEBLES.
26. LANERK,
27. LINLITHGOW,
28. EDINBURGH,
29. HADDINGTON,
30. BERWICK.

There are properly *thirty-three* counties in Scotland; but, (three of them, viz. Caithness, Nairne, and Clackmannan being conjoined with others), they send only *thirty* Members to Parliament. These, with *fifteen* sent by the boroughs, make up *forty-five* Scottish Members.



15. STIRLING
16. DUMFRIES
17. ARGYLL
18. RENFREW
19. Ayr
20. WIGTON
21. KIRKCUDBRIGHT
22. DUMFRIES
23. ROXBURGH
24. SELKIRK
25. PEEBLES
26. LANARK
27. LINLITHGOW
28. EDINBURGH
29. HADDINGTON
30. BERWICK

There are properly thirty-three counties in Scotland; but, (three of them, viz. Caithness, Inverness, and Clackmannan being conjoined with others), they send only thirty Members to Parliament. These, with fifteen sent by the boroughs, make up forty-five Scottish Members.



SCOTLAND DELINEATED.

SCOTTISH ISLES.

**T**H E islands of Scotland are partly situated in the North, and partly in the West Sea. Though widely scattered around the coast, yet the similitude of soil, climate, and manners of the inhabitants, which prevails almost every where among these islands, suggested the idea of describing them separately from what we may call the Continent of Scotland. We begin, therefore, with the Northern Isles, comprehending Shetland and Orkney; then proceed to the Hebrides or Western Isles, and from thence return to the northern extremity of the continent of Scotland.



The most northern of the Scottish isles, are those of

### S H E T L A N D.

ALTHOUGH the Shetland or *Zetland* islands\* are pretty numerous, thirty of them being inhabited; yet only one, called Mainland, is of considerable extent. To the east and the north of the Mainland, the sea appears sprinkled with small islands, of which the two largest only shall here be noticed.

*Unst*, the most northerly of the Scottish isles, extends beyond the sixty-first degree of north latitude. This island is about eight miles in length, and about three and a half in breadth. It is one of the most fertile of the Shetland isles, and contains about two thousand inhabitants. Iron-stone abounds; and jaspers, rock-crystals, and garnets, of considerable value, have been found

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\* The Shetland Isles lie about 100 miles N. N. E. from Caithness, in the same parallel of latitude with Bergen in Norway, the island Allan in the Gulph of Bothnia, and the lake of Ladoga in Russia, viz. between  $59^{\circ} 56'$  and  $61^{\circ} 11'$  north latitude.



found in it. There are many wonderful excavations of the rocks on the shore. In one place a natural arch is formed, three hundred feet in length and of great height, through which boats can pass. On the eastern side of the island there is a good road for ships, called *Balta Sound*, visited often by the Greenland whale-fishers. It would be of much benefit to ships navigating the North Seas, if a lighthouse were erected on the northern extremity of this island. Many old structures, called Pictish forts, are here seen.

Contiguous to Unst is the island of *Yell*, about twelve miles long and eight broad. The interior parts of the island are mountainous; but many spots on the coast admit of cultivation. It is inhabited by about fourteen hundred persons.

To the west appears the remarkable island *Fula*, or *Thule*, thought by some to be the same which the ancients reckoned the ultimate limit of the habitable earth, and to which they therefore gave the appellation of *Ultima Thule*.

The *Mainland* is about sixty miles in length from north to south. Notwithstanding the great length of this island, its



form is so irregular, and it is every where so deeply indented and intersected by arms of the sea, that no part of it is above three miles distant from the shore. Some of these numerous inlets, here called Voes, form extensive bays, diversified by holms\*, and by towering insulated rocks, which are covered with vast multitudes of sea-fowls. Others are formed by nature into safe and commodious harbours, where the largest ships may enter, and remain secure from the rage of the tempest.

The face of the country exhibits a prospect of black, craggy mountains, and marshy plains, interspersed with some verdant spots, which appear smooth and fertile. The highest mountain, called *Rona's Hill*, is situated in the parish of Northmaven. It is said to rise near four thousand feet above the level of the sea. No tree is seen, and scarce a shrub, except the juniper and the heath, or here and there a stunted

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\* Small flat uninhabited islands are, in the north of Scotland, called *holms*. The same word is used, in other parts of the country, to signify flat arable land, lying along rivers. Such grounds are also called *haughs*.



stunted roan-tree or a willow. The mountains abound with various kinds of game. The coast is covered with jagged and stupendous rocks. Huge promontories project into the sea, and seem to brave the fury of the waves. These are surmounted by lofty and impending cliffs, the habitation of the eagle, the falcon, and the raven. The shelves and deep caverns underneath, are the abode of the seal and the otter. The winding bays are constantly occupied by innumerable aquatic birds, and in spring and autumn they are visited by flights of swans, in their migrations to and from Iceland. Geese are rarely seen, except in a domestic state. The surrounding sea teems with fish of various kinds; such as the cod, the turbot, and the haddock\*. But above all, at certain seasons, the seas are filled with shoals of herrings of incredible extent. At the same periods, they are visited by the whale and other voracious fishes. Of the testaceous tribe are found

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\* Most of the fishing-banks, on which ling, cod, and tusk, are caught for exportation, lie at the distance of thirty or forty miles from the coast.



found the lobster, the oyſter, the muſcle, and many others. Sponges are, in various places, caſt aſhore on the beach.

The hills are covered with ſheep of a ſmall breed, and of a rough and ſhaggy appearance; but their fleece is uſually very ſoft, and ſometimes extremely fine. From their wool, ſtockings of a large ſize have been made, of a texture ſo fine, that a pair were capable of paſſing through a gold ring. The greater part of the wool produced in this country, however, is of a very inferior quality. In the vallies are ſeen herds of black cattle, alſo of a ſmall kind. The horſes, too, are of a peculiar breed, remarkably ſmall; yet, notwithſtanding their diminutive ſize, they are often very ſtrong and handſome. They are well known by the appellation of Shelties, being ſo called from the name of the country.

Many excellent ſprings ariſe in the mountains, and deſcend in ſmall ſtreams toward the plains, forming rivulets and conſiderable lakes, abounding with trout, and other fiſhes.

Various metallic veins, ſlate, freeſtone, and limeſtone, are found in different parts  
of



of Shetland. A mine of copper and another of iron have lately been opened near the southern extremity of the Mainland. There is here an inexhaustible store of peat; but no coal has hitherto been discovered.

*Lerwick*, the chief town of Shetland, is situated on the east side of the Mainland. It contains about nine hundred inhabitants. Between this town and the little island *Brassa*, lies the noted *Brassa Sound*, where a thousand sail of vessels might at once find commodious mooring. It is the rendezvous of the fishing-busses from Denmark, Holland, Flanders, and other parts. No British vessels except those belonging to the inhabitants, are employed in this trade. There are fewer herrings caught in the seas about Shetland, than on the coast of any of the other islands; the principal fishing there, being for cod and other white fish. There are several small villages, or rather groups of cottages, seen around the coast, which are inhabited chiefly by fishers. These people are very dexterous in their employment, and, for the most part, remarkably industrious. When the season does not permit them



them to fish, they are sometimes employed in the cares of husbandry, and at other times busied in preparing lines or nets, or in knitting stockings. In this last occupation, the women and children are at all times engaged, and thence they attain uncommon dexterity, and work with astonishing rapidity. Thus, great quantities of coarse stockings are annually exported from Shetland, which, though knitted on wires, are brought to market at the low price of fourpence or sixpence a pair.

The islands of Shetland are said to contain, in all, about twenty thousand inhabitants. Shetland is included under the shire of Orkney.

*Fair Isle* is situated about fifteen leagues to the south-west, nearly mid-way between Shetland and Orkney, from both which its high towering rocks are plainly discovered. On the east side of this island, the Duke of Medina Sidonia, chief Admiral of the Spanish Armada, was wrecked in 1588.

About



About twenty leagues to the south of Shetland, lie the *Orcades*, or

# ORCKNEY ISLES.

THESE, like the former, are a cluster of islands, about sixty-seven in number, of which twenty-eight are inhabited. The rest are called *holms*. One island greatly exceeds the rest in extent. This, too, is dignified with the title of the Mainland; but is also frequently called *Pomona*. It is about twenty-four miles in length, and nine in breadth. Beyond this island, toward the north-east, among others, are seen *Rowsay* and *Westra*, *Shappinsha* and *Edda*, *Stronsa*, *Sanda* and *North Ronalsba*. To the south appear the isles of *Hoy* and *South Ronalsba*, together with others of inferior note.

On the north-west point of North Ronalsba, a light-house has lately been erected. On Sanda, a ridge of rocks, called *Heclahir*, (a name analogous to *Hecla* in Iceland), seems vitrified by fire.

The currents and tides which flow between these islands, are extremely rapid and dangerous; and near the little isle of

*Swinna*,



*Swinna*, there are two whirlpools, that have been known to snatch in boats and light vessels, which were instantly swallowed up in the fatal vortex. The strait called *Pentland Frith*, which divides these islands from Caithness, is also very dangerous to those who are not well acquainted with the tides and currents on the coast; particularly in passing the *Pentland Skerries*, a cluster of rocks that lies in the east entrance of the Frith.

The general appearance of the country in the island of Pomona, is not much different from that of the Mainland of Shetland. The soil, however, is more fertile, and in some parts better cultivated.

Few of the modern improvements of agriculture have yet reached this remote part of the country. A plough with one shaft, drawn by four pigmy horses, is here, as well as in Shetland, in many parts, the chief implement of agriculture; and much of the soil is cultivated by the *caschrom*, or crooked spade. Some farmers, however, in the vicinity of Kirkwall, and in other fertile tracts, have introduced the culture of potatoes, turnips, and cabbages; and they will, in time, no doubt, adopt other improvements suited to the soil and climate.

Springs



Springs of pure water are every where found in the mountainous parts of Orkney, which produce numerous lakes and rivulets, well stored with fish. The shores abound with oysters of a very large size: Lobsters, and other shell-fish, are also plentiful. The heath on the mountains affords shelter to a variety of game; such as grouse, plover, and snipe: But there are no partridges nor hares in these islands; neither are they infested by foxes. Immense numbers of rabbits burrow in the sandy wastes. The hills afford pasture to sheep and black cattle, which are, like those of Shetland, of a small kind. The vallies and plains produce oats, and *big*, a particular kind of small barley, but no other grain.

*Kirkwall*, the capital of Orkney, is built upon an inlet of the sea, near the middle of the island, on the east side, and is about a mile in length. It is a royal borough, and the seat of the head courts. Here the most striking object is the stately cathedral of St Magnus. This venerable Gothic edifice has a handsome spire, and its arched roof is supported by fourteen stone pillars on each side. At the north end of the town



town are the ruins of a fortification built in the time of Oliver Cromwell.

*Stromness* is the only other remarkable town on this island. It stands nearly opposite to Kirkwall, on the west side. It has an excellent harbour, and is much frequented by vessels passing those coasts.

Between Kirkwall and Stromness, at *Stennis*, there is a curious causeway or bridge across a narrow neck of land, between two lakes. At the end of this causeway, there are erected some stones of surprising magnitude, rising to the height of twenty feet. In the neighbourhood are several other huge masses of stone, which bear a great resemblance to the noted monument, called Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain in England.

In various parts of these isles similar appearances are observed. The artificial round hillocks, called Brughs or Picts houses, are often surrounded by large upright stones. These brughs are supposed to have been Druidical temples or places of worship.

On the island of *Hoy*, beside the great conic hill of *Hoyhead*, which is a sea-mark, there is a stupendous rock, called the *Beary*, where a bird named the *layer*, supposed



supposed to be a species of petrel\*, is found. These birds burrow in the rabbit holes: they are about the size of small ducks, remarkably fat, and are by many esteemed a great delicacy.

THE climate of the Northern Isles is far from being favourable. They, however, suffer less from frost and snow than might be expected from their northerly situation. The air is, in general, moist; and they are subjected frequently to dreadful storms of wind, rain, and thunder. Their longest day is about nineteen hours and a half; their shortest, four and a half. Thus they enjoy the light of the sun for about three weeks in midsummer almost without intermission; and, for an equal space in winter, the sun scarce rises above the horizon, and is generally obscured by mists and clouds. During this dreary season, their want of day is supplied partly by moon-light: But what contributes still more to this purpose, is

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\* The *Shear-water*. British Zoology, vol. ii. p. 433.



the splendour of the Aurora Borealis, of which the almost incessant coruscations are, at that time, sublimely beautiful.

The inhabitants are, in general, a robust and hardy race of men. The gentlemen are distinguished for hospitality and politeness, and the inferior classes are, for the most part, active and industrious. The English language prevails in all the islands; though there are many words of the Norse, or Norwegian, tongue still in use: The annual visits of the herring-busses must render the Dutch also pretty familiar to the inhabitants of Shetland.

Though churches are not altogether wanting in the Northern Isles, yet it is to be regretted that so few teachers are appointed for the instruction of the lonely islanders. The office of a pastor here, is truly a Herculean labour; the parochial duty being sometimes extended to different islands, separated from each other by dangerous seas. The rays of knowledge have, however, begun to dawn even in those remote parts; and, by the great exertions of the few persons employed in the arduous task, the common people are now, in some measure, freed from their former superstition and ignorance.

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The chief trade of these islands is with Leith, Hamburg, and Bergen in Norway; which last-mentioned port is only forty-four leagues distant, to the north-east of Shetland. The principal exports are woollen and linen yarn, stockings, butter, dried fish, herrings, oil, feathers and skins of various kinds. To these we may add *kelp*, a commodity prepared from the ashes of sea-weed, and much used in the manufacture of soap and glass. Many poor people are annually employed, during the summer, in gathering and burning this plant \*. In 1791, the value of the kelp exported from the Orkney Isles, was estimated at ten thousand pounds.

The fisheries on the northern coasts have long been justly viewed as objects of great importance. But the remote situation ; the difficulty of access ; the great expence of providing a proper quantity of materials for catching and curing the fish ; and, above all, the precariousness of these

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fishings,—

\* The *fucus vesiculosus*, chiefly, is burnt for kelp. All the *fuci* and other marine vegetables, as well as the *corallines*, *escharæ*, and the *exuvie* of shell-fish, are successfully used as manure.



fishings,—are so many causes that have almost always conspired to frustrate the sanguine expectations of adventurers. It is now, however, to be hoped, that the patriotic exertions of a most respectable Society, lately instituted for promoting the British Fisheries, may at last rescue this rich marine treasure from the hands of the Dutch and the Danes, who still continue to reap from it the greatest advantages.

The number of inhabitants is supposed to exceed twenty-four thousand.

#### HEBRIDES.



## HEBRIDES.

THE *Hebrides*, *Ebuda*, or *Western Isles*, are very numerous. Their northern extremity is situated almost forty leagues to the west of Orkney.

Lewis and Harris, North Uist, Benbecula, South Uist, and Barra, form a chain of islands, stretching southward, which terminates in a cluster of rocks, called the *Bishop's Isles*. This chain of isles is sometimes called the *Long Island*.

About eighteen leagues to the west of North Uist, lies the small isle of *St Kilda*, the most westerly island of Great Britain,

. . . . . " whose lonely race  
" Reign the setting sun to Indian worlds \*."

Great numbers of the poor people in this place live chiefly by fishing and by catching wild fowl. In the latter employment they are incredibly adventurous; being often let down by a rope from the summits of high precipices, where they clam-

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\* THOMSON'S Spring.



ber among the rocks, in search of the eggs and nests of various birds. But the more safe and ordinary method of catching those fowls, is, to spread over the face of the rock where they lodge, a large net, in which great quantities are at once entangled, and lowered down into a boat below.

*Lewis* and *Harris*, being connected by a narrow isthmus, form but one island, which is about sixty miles in length, and of considerable breadth toward the middle and north ends. Like most of the Scottish isles, it is greatly intersected by arms of the sea. By these it may be said to be divided into five peninsulas. The northern part of the island is a flat morass, covered with heath. To the south, the ground is very unequal: in *Harris* especially, it is extremely rugged, though the hills in no place rise to any considerable height.

The country is, in general, wild, bleak, barren of wood, and little fitted for cultivation; the hills are covered with heath, which affords shelter to various sorts of game. The lakes and streams abound with salmon, large red trout, and other fishes. The land animals here, are similar



lar to those found in the Northern Isles ; and the fishings on the coast are not inferior.

The only town in Lewis is *Stornaway*, situated on the east side of the north division of the island. Though not of any considerable extent, yet, by the attention of the noble proprietor\*, it is become a flourishing town, and is daily increasing. A considerable number of fishing-busses belongs to it ; and it has the advantage of a custom-house and a post-office. The trade is chiefly in fish, kelp, oil, feathers, and skins. In front of it, there is a large bay and a commodious harbour. The island of Lewis belongs to the shire of Ross, and contains between seven and eight thousand inhabitants. The other islands are comprehended under Invernessshire.

*North* and *South Uist* are each about twenty miles in length, and of considerable breadth. In the former, is the harbour of *Lochmaddie*, where it is hoped a village will soon be erected. These isles, together with *Benbecula* and *Burray*, which stretch to the southward, have, in general, the

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west

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\* Lord SEAFORTH.



west coasts low and flat, and the soil of a fine shell-sand, in many parts very fertile ; but the ground rises to the east coasts, where it is barren, and breaks off abrupt, irregular, and steep. Benbecula, between North and South Uist, is an exception. This island, surrounded by a flat shore, rises gently on all sides into several little sloping hills toward its centre. In some parts of these islands, the soil admits not of being ploughed, being rocky and uneven : It is cultivated, therefore, with the crooked spade or caschrom. At the southern extremity of this range of isles, are many fine banks for the cod and ling fisheries. It is remarkable, that the Atlantic Ocean is making rapid encroachments on the western shores of these islands ; for, hence it is probable, that a great extent of country has once existed to the westward of the present shore.

To the west of Lewis and Harris, the coast is annually visited by myriads of herrings, and immense shoals of dog-fish. In the season, these shores are the resort of many fishing vessels from different parts.

Many of the inhabitants here, as well as in the Northern Isles, live chiefly by fishing.



fishing, and by a pitiful kind of agriculture. The Gaelic prevails among the lower class of people ; but in the schools the English language principally is taught. The people are, in general, remarkably shrewd and intelligent, owing to this circumstance, that many of them, having served in the army, bring home with them the knowledge they have acquired abroad : Nay, even those of the lowest class are remarkably obliging.

In the great sound called the *Minch*\*, between the Long Island and the continent of Scotland, close on the coast of Rossshire, lies the Isle of Skye.

*Skye* is one of the largest of the Hebrides, extending above fifty miles in length from north-west to south-east, and being in some places above twenty miles in breadth. It is intersected by many creeks and inlets of the sea. The south-east side of the island swells gently from the coast in a verdant slope, in some parts adorned with trees, over which appear the naked hills

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\* *Minch* corresponds to the French word *Manche*, signifying a *channel*, such as divides France from England.



hills of *Strath*. Above these, soars the rugged summit of *Cullin*, or *Cuchullin* \*,

“ Catching the clouds of heaven.”

On the south-west (says Mr PENNANT) “ are seen a series of rude mountains, dis-  
“ coloured black and red, as by the rage  
“ of fire ; and on the east, a long extent  
“ of hills, towering in all the forms of  
“ Alpine wildness.” The district of *Slate*, on the south-east, is a peninsula, terminating in a rugged promontory called the Point of Slate. There is, however, a considerable proportion of flat ground in this island, which affords good pasture.

After thunder-showers, or great falls of rain, many streams are poured down from the mountains, forming dreadful cataracts amid shattered rocks, interspersed with trees of birch and oak. The woods and the mountains are the haunts of deer and of a variety of game, and the rivulets are stored with salmon and other fishes.

Whole

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\* CUCHULLIN, a hero celebrated in the poems of OSSIAN, is said to have resided at *Dunscraith*, on this island.



Whole hills are composed of limestone. Marble, pebbles, rock-crystal, traces of lead-ore, and other minerals, are frequently met with. But the chief natural curiosity is the basaltic columns, (resembling the Giant's Causeway in Ireland), on the front of a high hill to the south of the house of *Taliskir*. Some of the pillars which compose this curious natural colonnade, are above twenty feet high, having in general five angles. These are the most northerly basaltes yet discovered.

*Portree* is the only town or village on this island. The inhabitants trade chiefly in black cattle, of which several thousands are annually exported. They also breed some small horses, and manufacture a good deal of kelp. The corn produced on the island, is not always sufficient for their support.

In 1746, a cave on the east end of this island afforded shelter, for two nights, to the Young Adventurer and his faithful guide.

The south-east end of Skye is divided from Invernessshire, to which it belongs, by a strait called the Inner Sound. At the narrowest pass, where cattle are sometimes



times made to swim across, it is called the *Kyle*\*.

To the north of this strait, in the channel that separates Skye from Ross-shire, there is a narrow slip of islands, extending above twenty miles along the coast. Among these are the fertile isles of *Rona*, *Raasa*, and *Scalpa*. Several others of inferior size are scattered around in bays, on the north and west sides.

To the south-west of the Isle of Skye, we find the verdant island of *Cannay*, and the lofty mountain which composes the island of *Rum*; and to the south, the little isles of *Egg* and *Muick*. These islands are very fertile; but, from the ruggedness of their surface, they do not admit of general cultivation.

In the island of *Cannay*, there are vast basaltic columns, which rise above each other, to a great height, in many successive ranges, each separated from the other by a stratum of pebbly concretions, resembling plumb-pudding stone. On the east side of the same island, the tops of an immense

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\* This word seems to denote a ferry or short passage. Several other places of this kind, in Scotland, are known by the same name.



menſe number of theſe columns appear at low water, forming a Giant's Cauſeway of ſurpriſing extent, and of which the ſurface is ſmooth and regular, like an ordinary paved ſtreet. Similar columnar rocks, and many ſtupendous caverns, are found in the rocky iſle of Egg, and in the other adjacent iſlands.

South-weſt from the Point of Ardnamurchan, in Argyleſhire, at the diſtance of about three leagues, lie the ſmall but rich iſles of *Col* and *Tiree*. The latter is celebrated for its marble quarry, and for a breed of handſome little horſes.

On the ſouth-eaſt of Col appear the fertile *Treſhanish Iſles*, four in number, interjeſted between the former and the Iſland of Mull.

To the ſouth-eaſt, and nearer to Mull, is the famous little iſle of *Staffa*, about a mile long, and half a mile broad. The wonders of this place have been well deſcribed by Sir JOSEPH BANKS. “The  
“ whole ſouth-weſt end of this iſland,  
“ (ſays he), is ſupported by ranges of natural  
“ pillars, moſtly above fifty feet  
“ high, ſtanding in natural colonnades :  
“ Some of the columns are above fixty  
“ feet in thickneſs, and are formed almoſt  
“ into



“ into the shape of those used in architec-  
“ ture. Compared to this, what are the  
“ cathedrals and palaces built by man!  
“ mere models or play-things, imitations  
“ as diminutive as his works will always  
“ be when compared to those of nature.”

The cavern distinguished by the name of Fian-mac-Couil, or *Fingal* the son of Comhal's cave, extends two hundred and fifty feet under ground, and has for its entrance a natural arch, more than a hundred feet high. The same Gentleman, when describing it, expresses himself thus: “ The mind can hardly form an idea more  
“ magnificent than such a space, support-  
“ ed on each side by ranges of columns,  
“ and roofed by the bottoms of those which  
“ have been broken off in order to form  
“ it.” The cave is lighted from without, so that the furthest extremity may be seen, which gives it an appearance of magnificence that surpasses description. The island is every where supported by basaltic rocks and pillars, much exceeding in beauty and grandeur the Giant's Causeway in Ireland.

The Isle of *Mull* is about twenty-five miles in length, and, in some places, of an equal breadth. Being deeply indented  
by



by bays and creeks, it contains several good natural harbours. Near the northern point of the island, stands the village of *Tobermorey*, or *Toppermory*, erected by the Society for promoting the British Fisheries. The soil is unfavourable for corn, being for the most part rocky and barren. The mountains, however, abound with springs, and are covered with cattle, of which a great number is annually exported. These, with the fishings, and a considerable quantity of kelp, are the only articles of commerce. Near the south end of the island, a coal-mine has lately been discovered.

On this coast, in 1588, a ship of the line belonging to the Spanish Armada, was blown up; some say, by accident, others, by the desperate resolution of a Scotchman.

Several small islands lie near the south-west point of Mull; particularly, the noted little isle of *Icolmkill*, formerly *Iona*, about three miles long, and one mile broad. The east side is mostly flat, and the west rude and rocky. On this island, which is very fertile, there is a mean village, and the ruins of an august monastery and cathedral, said to have been founded by



by St Columba, where there are seen three royal chapels, or rather cemeteries, in which several ancient kings of Scotland, of Ireland, and of Norway, are buried. Two reasons seem to have given this and such like places the preference to others, as places of sepulture: In the earliest times, when the country abounded with wolves, an insular situation preserved the burial-ground from those rapacious animals; and, in the days of superstition, people were particularly anxious to have their dust interred in consecrated ground. But it is said, that an ancient traditional prophecy, “that this island should swim, “when one tide should cover Ireland and “green headed Ila,” determined so many crowned heads to prefer this to every other. In former times, this island was the place where the archives of Scotland, and many valuable old manuscripts, were kept. It is said, that of these many were carried to the Scotch College at Douay in France, and it is hoped that some of them may still be recovered. At present, this once celebrated seat of royalty and learning, is almost destitute of an instructor to teach the people the common duties of religion.

Between



Between Mull and the coast of Argyleshire, in a spacious bay, lies the narrow but fertile island of *Lismore*, about nine miles in length. To the south-east of Mull, along the coast of Argyleshire, are several small isles; particularly that of *Eysdale*, the noted slate island; *Suil*, *Long*, *Shuna*, and *Scarba*, which are very fruitful spots, and have also good slate quarries.

Between Scarba and the north point of Jura, is the dangerous whirlpool of *Cory-Vrekan*, so called from the name of a young Danish prince, who perished in this place. As the tide advances, this unfathomable gulf, of which the dreadful vortex extends above a mile in circuit, begins to boil up; and, at full sea, its numerous eddies form watery pyramids, which rise high into the air, and, bursting with the noise of thunder, whiten the subjacent waves with foam. Many smaller whirlpools and rapid currents are found in this neighbourhood; dangerous, however, to those only who are strangers to the coast.

*Jura* is about twenty miles in length, and seven in breadth. It is almost intersected on the west side by an arm of the  
D sea,



sea, called *Loch Tarbet*. Some parts of the southern and western sides are fertile. There are only three mountains in the island; these are of stupendous height; and, being of a conic form, are called the *Paps of Jura*. The rest of the island is flat, and in general covered with heath. A few wild roes are still seen in this island.

The fertile little islands of *Colonsa* and *Oronsa*, are situated about seven miles west from Jura. Oronsa is remarkable for the ruins of an ancient abbey, in which are seen many monumental statues, and some curious antique sculpture.

To the south-west of Jura lies the island of *Islay*. Its greatest length is twenty-five miles; its breadth eighteen. It is deeply indented on the south by the great bay called *Loch-in-daal*, at the head of which formerly stood the village of *Killarrow*. The principal village now, is *Bowmore*, where there is a post-house, and where several neat buildings have lately been erected. This new town has a convenient harbour.

The face of the country is hilly, but not extremely high. Several mines are here wrought with considerable profit. The lead-ore is very rich. It produces seven-  
teen



teen hundred weight of lead each ton, and no less than forty-two ounces of silver. The copper-ore yields about one-third of its weight in metal. Amid vast strata of iron-stone, there is here found in abundance the peculiar sort called Emery. This substance pulverized is much used by artists in polishing stones and metals. Native quicksilver has also been met with in small quantities; but no discovery has been made from whence it came, nor has any native cinnabar been found in this country. Some small pieces of the mineral called Black-lead, have here been observed; but the mass from which these have been detached remains undiscovered. In this place, nature has provided immense stores of limestone, marl, and shell-sand, on purpose, as it were, to manure the soil, which is for the most part very improvable. Much corn and flax is raised in this island, and a considerable number of cattle is annually exported.

In this and some of the neighbouring islands, multitudes of adders infest the heath. Many people retain still the vulgar error, that they sting with their forked tongue; and prescribe many ridiculous cures for their bite.



On the north-west side of the island is the cave of *Sanegmore*, which is a grotto, divided into a number of far winding passages, sometimes opening into fine expanses; again closing for a long space into galleries, and forming a curious subterraneous labyrinth. Beside this, there are many other caverns, the haunt of numerous wild pigeons. The goats that feed among the rocks are so wild, that their owners are obliged to shoot them like deer. Some vestiges of antiquity are seen on this island, particularly the remains of a circular dry stone building on the hill of *Loffet*, near the found of *Islay*.

Toward the peninsula of Cantyre, is the small island *Giga*, from which the inhabitants annually export a considerable quantity of grain.

This island, and all those south of Skye, except Egg, are comprehended under Argyleshire.

BUTE.



B U T E.

THE island of Bute is situated in the Frith of Clyde. It is about fifteen miles in length, and in some parts above five in breadth. The country rises into small hills, and is in general fertile.

The climate is so temperate, that snow is scarce ever known to lie on the island; but storms of thunder and rain from the west, are not unfrequent.

*Rothsay*, the chief town, which has about two thousand six hundred inhabitants, stands on the east side of the island. Here is a cotton manufacture. The town is happily situated for trade, having an excellent pier and harbour. Many of the inhabitants of this place are employed in the herring fishery. The circular walls of the ruinous castle, rising to view in the middle of the town, form a very picturesque object on entering the bay. This castle, which is of high antiquity, was once a royal residence, and still, as of old, gives the title of Duke to the heir-apparent of the crown of Scotland. To the south is *Mount Stewart*, the family-seat of the



Earl of BUTE. The Gaelic language prevails in this island; but English also is pretty generally understood, even by the common people.

To the east, belonging to Ayrshire, are the little islands called *Greater* and *Lesser Cumbrays* or *Cimbraes*. The former is remarkable for its excellent freestone quarries, and for two detached rows of high basaltic rocks on its east side. Here are seen the ruins of an ancient cathedral, dedicated to St Columba. Upon the latter there is a light-house.

On the south-west side of Bute lies the beautiful little island of *Inch Marnoc*\*, about a mile long.

To the south-west of Bute also, beyond Inch Marnoc, lies the island of Arran. It is in length about twenty-three miles from north to south, and about ten or twelve in breadth. The face of the country exhibits a vast series of rugged mountains, running in ridges across the whole island, amid which the summits of *Goatfield* and *Grianan-*

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\* It derives its name of Marnoc's Isle, from a chapel in it dedicated to St Marnoc. The ruins of the chapel are still to be seen.



*Grianan-Atbol* soar high above the rest. The former is computed to be two thousand eight hundred feet high. The sides of this island sloping towards the shore, are more fertile.

Many cattle feed on the hills, and goats browse among the rocks. The stags, which used to abound here, are now reduced to a very small number. The heath affords shelter to black game and grouse; and the presence of the partridge is a proof of the advancement of agriculture. The streams are richly stored with salmon and other fishes; and many fishing boats are employed on the coast. The climate, though severe, is esteemed salubrious; and invalids often resort to this island, to drink the whey of goats milk.

The shores of this and the neighbouring isles, are often visited by the basking shark, commonly called the sail-fish, or sun-fish. Some of these creatures are of enormous bulk, being from thirty to forty feet in length. They commonly swim with their dorsal fins above the water, and often seem torpid and insensible. Their strength, however, is very great, and when harpooned, they have been known to tow a vessel of seventy tons against a fresh gale.



The oil obtained from the liver of one basking shark, is sometimes worth twenty or thirty pounds Sterling.

Iron-ore, spar, and valuable rock crystals, known by the name of Arran stones, or Scotch topazes, are found upon Goatfield, and in other parts of the island. A coal mine, also, has here been worked. Many spacious and astonishing caverns are seen on the coast, which have been the retreat, perhaps the habitation, of ancient heroes. Tradition still preserves here the memory of FIAN-mac-COUIL, or FINGAL; and it is certain that ROBERT BRUCE retired to this island, and resided here during the time of his greatest distress.

On the east part of the island is the village of *Kilbride*, and the excellent harbour of *Lamblash*, defended by a little isle called Holy Island, and surrounded by a beautiful semilunar bay.

In 1558, the English fleet, under the Earl of ESSEX, after ravaging the coast of Cantyre, landed on this bay, and desolated the country.

To the south of this island is the great insulated rock, called the Rock of *Ailfa* \*.

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\* This rock is the property of the Earl of CASSILIS, and is rented at L. 33 per annum.



The circumference of its base is about two miles. It consists of a stupendous assemblage of precipitous cliffs, rising in wild series, forming a pyramidal mountain, nine hundred feet high, accessible only on the north east. Here are the ruins of a chapel; and higher up, those of a castle, with a square tower of three stories, each vaulted. There is a spring of fresh water within thirty yards of the castle. The lower parts of this rock are inhabited by goats and rabbits. The lofty cliffs are the refuge of the gannet, or solan-goose, the shag, the gull, and various other sea birds.

The isles of Arran and Inch Marnoc are comprehended under the county of Bute. This shire contains between six and seven thousand inhabitants. It sends a member to Parliament alternately with Caithness, though that county lies at the distance of above one hundred and fifty miles to the north-east.

## CAITHNESS.



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## CAITHNES.

THIS is the most northerly county on the continent of Scotland. It is bounded on the north by the Pentland Frith, which divides it from Orkney ; on the south-east by the Ocean ; and on the west by the county of Sutherland. Its form is triangular, though irregular. Its greatest extent is about thirty-five miles from north to south, and twenty from east to west.

On the north coast, there are several great promontories and capes, against the rugged cliffs of which the strong current of the tide breaks with astonishing fury. The most remarkable one is that of *Dunnet-head*. In the parish of Reay, there are some deep excavations in the rocks on the shore, that afford shelter to the cattle in stormy weather.

At the south-west extremity of Dunnet Bay, on *Murkle Bay*, stands the borough of *Thurso*, which contains about sixteen hundred inhabitants. The town is situated at the mouth of a river, to which it gives name. *Thurso* has a considerable trade, which has been greatly promoted by the patriotic



patriotic Sir JOHN SINCLAIR. Here is a manufacture of woollen and linen cloth, a considerable tannery, and a bleachfield. The mouth of the river affords good salmon fishing, and the cod and ling fishery employs many hands.

A few miles up the river Thurso stands *Broadwall* or *Braal* castle, an ancient structure. From Thurso to *Loch Watten*, the ground is flat and well fitted for cultivation. In this low tract some trees have been planted; but the county in general is almost destitute of wood.

Returning to the coast: to the east of Dunnet-head, we find the castles of *Ratter* and *Mey*; the first was a feat of the late Earl of CAITHNESS; the latter is occupied by the present Earl.

Beyond the great promontory stretching to the north from the castle of Mey, are several high insulated rocks, called by seamen the *Merry Men of Mey*, from the incessant dashing of the waves around them, which gives them the appearance of dancing.

A little to the north-east from these rocks lies the small isle of *Stroma*, once used as a burying place by the inhabitants of several of the neighbouring islands. Natural mummies, or the entire uncorrupted



rupted bodies of persons who had been dead sixty years, or upwards, were formerly met with in a cavern on the north-east end of this island.

*Duncan's Bay*, or *Dungsbay-head*, is a great promontory which forms the north-eastern point of Great Britain. Here are still seen the remains of the noted *John-o-Groat's house*, reckoned the most northerly dwelling in the kingdom.

On the eastern coast we meet with several ancient buildings. The first is *Bucholie's*, or *Buckle's* castle, standing on a narrow rock, projecting into the sea. Near it the cliffs are lofty, and hollowed quite through into magnificent arches. Through these the sea rushes with great noise and impetuosity. Next we find the house and castle of *Keiss*, situated on the side of *Sinclair's Bay*. From *Wester Loch* descends the small river *Rice*, which falls into this bay. Both the lake and the river are well stored with excellent trout. Between *Rice* and the Tower of *Akergill* the links, or downs along the shore, were once a morass; but are now covered with sand. Peats are dug, to this day, ten feet under the sand.

Near the promontory of *Noss-head* are the ruinous castles of *Sinclair* and *Girnigo*, pitched



pitched on the summits of two adjacent rocks, between which, for the mutual security of their jealous owners, there had been anciently a drawbridge.

At the village of *Staxigo*, the herring and cod-fishing has, of late, been carried on with great success. Red herrings are here prepared in considerable quantities.

The borough of *Wick* is situated at the mouth of a small river that bears its name. It is inhabited by about a thousand persons. The chief trade of this town depends on the cod and herring fishery. Its inhabitants suffer great inconvenience from the scarcity of fuel.

Near *Oldwick* castle a copper-mine was once worked. In this neighbourhood is the *Stack of Hempriggs*, a vast arched rock, surrounded by the sea, through which boats can pass. Immense numbers of sea-fowls lodge in this rock.

Near the house of *Ulbster*, many great caverns on the shore extend several hundred yards under ground. Into these the seal-hunters enter in small boats, with lighted torches, and then, making a noise, alarm the seals, which they kill with clubs as they attempt to pass.

In



In the river of *Berridale*, near the castle of that name, there is an excellent salmon-fishing.

The whole south-west part of the shire is occupied by great mountains, the abode of roes, and of various sorts of game. The rocky summits of the hills give shelter to the eagle, and to other birds of prey ; and the lakes are often visited by the swan, and by numerous water-fowls. A vast ridge of hills forms the south-western boundary of the shire, terminating in a great promontory, called the *Ord of Caithness*. Along the side of this steep hill, there is cut a winding road, (the only entrance into Caithness from the south), impending, as it were, above the sea.

The climate of Caithness is comparatively good ; and the soil around the coast is capable of great improvement. Shell-sand and sea-weed for manure are found in abundance ; yet, notwithstanding these advantages, there is but little cultivation. Black cattle are the principal stock on the farms ; and the few sheep which the farmers possess are generally housed every night, to save them from the predatory animals ; eagles and foxes being here uncommonly strong and bold.

The



The number of inhabitants in this county is supposed to be about twenty-five thousand.

The chief exports from Caithness are beef, meal and barley, yarn, butter, cheese, skins, feathers, and some kelp; also herrings, cod and salmon.

Though English is, for the most part, spoken by those who live on the coast, yet in the high parts of the country the Gaelic prevails.

In remote times, this part of Scotland was the theatre of almost perpetual war; and many of the ancient castles scattered over the country have been the scene of treachery, murder, and rapine. A recital of such horrid deeds would be foreign to our present purpose. Happily the exemplary candour and unbounded hospitality of the gentlemen here, now form a pleasing contrast with ancient barbarity. The present Sheriff of the county, JAMES TRAIL, Esq. of Hobbister, who has devoted his whole attention to the improvement of his estate, and the comfort of his tenants, deserves to be mentioned as a character truly patriotic.



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## SUTHERLAND.

THIS shire is bounded on the north by the sea ; on the east by Caithness and the Frith of Dornoch ; on the south by Ross-shire ; and on the west by the channel called the Minch. Being thus washed on three sides by the sea, its figure is rendered extremely irregular, by numerous deep indentations and large projections ; yet straight lines, joining its five extreme points, would not be very unequal. Its greatest extent from east to west is about fifty miles ; and from north to south somewhat more.

Those parts of the country, denominated Forests, were anciently covered with wood. The most considerable are *Tarf*, and *Lord Rae's Forest*, in the district of *Diurness* and *Dirrymuir Forest*. These are now destitute of trees, presenting to view dreary and trackless deserts ; and bleak mountains, where herds of wild roes roam at large among the deep heath. On this coast appears the vast promontory of *Cape Wrath*, which forms the north-west point of Britain.

The



The river *Diurness*, which rises on the southern mountains, terminates in a great inlet of the sea called the *Kyle*, where there is an excellent fishing. On the neighbouring shore is the noted cavern of *Smow*, running so far under ground, that its extremity, it is said, could never be explored.

*Loch Eribol* is an arm, or inlet of the sea, capable of affording a safe retreat to the largest vessels. It receives several streams, particularly that which flows from the great lake called *Loch Hope*. On the river *Strathmore*, that falls into Loch Hope, are the ruins of *Dun Dornadilla*, a curious ancient building or fort.

The village of *Tongue* is situated on an arm of the sea, called the *Kyle of Tongue*, in which several small islands are scattered. It is surrounded by many deep morasses, lakes and rivers, where the sportsman may find an inexhaustible fund of amusement.

The district of *Strathnaver* comprehends the whole north-east part of this shire. It takes its name from the river *Naver*, which descends from a spacious lake near the centre of the county, and, after passing several small villages, falls into the sea at *E Farr*,



*Farr*, where there is an excellent salmon-fishing.

The river *Strathy* passes through a plain and fertile country, and flows into an extensive bay, covered by a large promontory, to both of which it gives its name.

*Halladale* and several smaller streams descend from the mountains bordering on Caithness. From the south side of the same mountains, springs the river *Helmisdale*, which, rolling over its rocky bottom toward the Ord of Caithness, becomes, at that place, deep, rapid, and dangerous to the traveller, there being no bridge over the river. At its mouth there is a good salmon fishery.

Proceeding along the coast to the south, the country is fertile and populous. At *Brora*, there is a coal-mine, which has been opened at different times since the beginning of last century, but it appears not to have been sufficiently productive to defray the expence of working. Freestone is also found here. Above *Brora*, the river which issues from a beautiful lake of the same name, forms several fine cascades. The limestone quarry above this place, is an interesting fund of speculation; the variety of shells contained in the heart of the stone,



stone, is equally surprising and beautiful. Many precipices on the banks of the river are also full of shells. Near this river, are seen the remains of several of those curious circular towers, of which the use and origin have still baffled the researches of the antiquary.

Near Brora is *Dunrobin Castle*, the seat of the family of SUTHERLAND. It is beautifully situated on an eminence, near the sea, surrounded by rich and cultivated fields, and embellished with hanging woods and winding rivulets. In its vicinity is the village of *Golspy*, stretching along the shore.

On the south side of an arm of the sea called *Fleet Loch*, is *Skibo*, a seat of Lord DUFFUS, with fine gardens.

At *Embo*, a village in this neighbourhood, in 1727, an unhappy female was burned for the imaginary crime of witchcraft; the last instance, so far as we know, of these frantic executions in Scotland.

*Dornoch*, the county-town, is situated at the entrance of a noble frith of the same name. This town, though now a small place, and half in ruins, was once the residence of the Bishops of Caithness. The cathedral, like most others, was in form



of a cross, and is now a ruin, except a part which is occupied at present as the parish church. Dornoch contains about five hundred inhabitants.

At *Creech*, a little to the west of Dornoch, there is an extensive wood of oak and fir.

Along the Frith of Dornoch, the country is populous and well cultivated; but in the mountainous parts, there are few inhabitants, and no villages. Amid the mountains, is the great lake called *Loch Shin*, about eighteen miles long, from which a rapid stream descends to the Frith of Dornoch. About eight or nine miles above Dornoch ferry, at *Invershin*, there is a fine water-fall, and salmon-leap, as it is called, where those fish that fail in the leap are frequently caught in a basket placed on purpose below, where the water shoots over the rock in a great body. Sturgeons are frequently found in this river.

To the west, the district of *Affynt* exhibits an assemblage of rugged mountains, heaped, as it were, on each other, and seemingly torn and shattered by some great convulsion of nature. This region of sterility, however, abounds with limestone



stone and fine marble. Toward the rocky peninsula of *Affynt Point*, are several vast conic hills, the highest of which is distinguished by the name of the *Sugar Loaf*.

On the west coast are many creeks and inlets of the sea, improperly called Lochs. The most remarkable are *Scowie*, near the village of *Glendue*; *Loch Badcaal*, near *Eddrachilles*; and to the north, *Loch Laxford*, and *Inchard*. All these abound with fish.

According to the latest computation, the number of inhabitants in Sutherland is nearly twenty-three thousand.

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ROSS.



THIS is an extensive shire, stretching from sea to sea. It is bounded on the north by Sutherland and the Frith of Dornoch; on the east by the Moray Frith; on the south by Invernesshire; and on the west by the Minch. It extends almost sixty miles from north to south, and above seventy from east to west.

The north-west part of this county, bordering on Affynt, is a desolate and dreary region. Nothing is here seen, as far as the eye can reach, but vast piles of rocky mountains, with summits broken, serrated, and spiring into every terrific form; with snowy glaciers lodged in the deep shaded apertures. But amid these, the most striking object is an entire mountain of whitish marble, so extensive, smooth, and glossy, as to appear like an immense sheet of ice.

The country to the east is enriched by a prospect of woods, lakes, and rivers; and on the Frith of Dornoch there are several villages, lately erected; particularly



ly on the river *Kyle*, where, toward establishing a cotton manufacture, a society of Glasgow gentlemen have handsomely subscribed. These improvements are owing to the exertions of the patriotic proprietors of this part of the country.

On the south bank of the Frith is situated the borough of *Tain*. It contains more than a thousand inhabitants. The tolbooth is a remarkable square tower, decorated with five spires. The collegiate church of this place was founded in 1481; and the whole building remains still pretty entire.

On the east of *Tain* a great peninsula projects into the sea, terminating in a promontory called *Tarbatness*. On this peninsula, near the village of *Fearn*, are the ruins of an abbey; and those, also, of the strong castles of *Lochlin* and *Cadbol*. To the south is *Tarlogie*, the property of Lord ANKERVILLE, and *Balnagowan*, the family-seat of the late gallant Admiral, Sir JOHN LOCKHART ROSS.

On the estate of *Sbandwick*, the property of Mr COCKBURN ROSS, there are many stupendous caverns on the coast, some of which have their vaulted roofs covered with beautiful incrustations of



stalactites. In the church of *Nigg* are seen several curious monumental stones, thought to be Danish.

*Dingwall* is a royal borough, containing about seven hundred inhabitants. Some linen-yarn is here manufactured; and there is a lint-mill in the neighbourhood. The town is seated on the head of the *Frith of Cromarty*. This great arm of the sea penetrates above thirty miles into the country. Its entrance is formed by two huge rocky promontories, called the *Sutors*, or *Shooters*, of *Cromarty*,

..... “ Quorum sub vertice late  
“ Æquora tuta silent.”

From this strait, inwards, the *Frith* expands into a capacious bay, encompassed by low land, which rises gradually backward into hills. It is impossible to imagine a finer harbour: it well merits the name, sometimes given it, of *Portus Salutis*.

On the summit of a hill, not far from *Dingwall*, is a remarkable ancient fort, called *Knockfarriol*. The stones that compose this building, appear to have been subjected to the action of fire, and are in many parts entirely vitrified. Similar forts are seen in different parts of the country.

In



In this neighbourhood is *Castle Braan*, the seat of the family of SEAFORTH, surrounded with ancient wood, and screened by lofty mountains. Great numbers of firs are here annually planted by the patriotic proprietor.

To the east, on the other side of the river Conan, is the village of *Ferrintosh*, noted for excellent malt spirits. The family of CULLODEN, who are proprietors of this place, obtained, for the eminent services they had rendered to their country, the singular privilege of distilling malt spirits on their estate free of duty; but, in 1786, this immunity was revoked by Government, and the proprietor allowed a handsome compensation.

On the coast of the *Moray Frith*, nearly opposite to Fort George, is the borough of *Fortrose*. This town, which comprehends *Rosemarkie* and *Chanonry*, contains nearly eight hundred inhabitants. The Frith is, at this place, very narrow, being only about a mile broad. It expands toward the south-west, and becomes again very strait near Inverness, where it bends to the west, and forms a noble estuary with the river *Bewley*, or *Beauly*, which, at this place, is the  
southern



southern boundary of Rossshire. This river abounds with salmon and trout. The fishings are valuable, and are farmed by a Berwick Company. The neighbouring mountains and woods afford shelter to a variety of game. Near the mouth of the Beaully, there is a saw-mill. In this vicinity, is the seat of the family of Lovat.

The rivers *Conan* and *Orran* descend from the west, through woody banks, and, uniting their streams, meet the sea near Dingwall. Near this place is seen the lofty mountain *Benwewish*, caped with perpetual snow. Proceeding westward through *Fainish Forest*, the country is mountainous and desert for above thirty miles.

Beyond these mountains, on the west coast, is seen the great lake or arm of the sea called *Loch Broom*.

This extensive salt water lake has long been noted for herrings of peculiar excellence, and is esteemed one of the best fishing-stations on the coast. Here appears the newly erected village of *Ullapool*, now rising under the patronage of the Society for promoting the British Fisheries.



eries\*. It is situated on a triangular plain, projecting into the sea,

The great bay at the entrance of Loch Broom, called *Loch More*, is sprinkled with small rocky islands, named *Summer Isles*.

The herrings commonly arrive here in July, though the period of their arrival is by no means certain. Such incredible quantities of them have at some times crowded into this and other inlets on the western coast of Scotland, that, at low water, the beach, within the sea-mark, for several miles, has been covered by those left by the tide. Innumerable sea-fowls follow the herring-shoals. These birds catch up the fish, while they swim near the surface. But the cod-fish, the haddock, and the dog-fish, the porpoise and the whale, are their more potent and assiduous persecutors. The whales deliberately open their great mouths, and devour them by thousands.

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\* Besides the British Fishing Society, which was instituted for promoting the fisheries on the coast of Scotland, another very respectable Society has lately been formed, which has for its peculiar object the improvement of the *Highlands*.



sands. These monsters, however, keep on the outside of the column; for the phalanx of herrings is so thick as to be impenetrable to such unwieldy animals.

A long slip of land divides Loch Broom from *Loch Beg*, *Little Loch Broom*, and *Loch Groinard*, which last three are only different parts of the same inlet.

Southward from these about seven miles, lies the great fresh water lake called *Loch Maree*. It is about eighteen miles long, and, at some parts, four broad. Many small islands are scattered over its whole extent. It abounds with salmon, char, and large trout.

*Gairloch* is a large bay, which gives name to a tract of land near it. In this bay the fishing of cod and other white fish is very considerable.

Both this district and that of *Applecrofs* are populous, and abound in pasture. The soil near the shore and in the valleys is fertile; but the back ground is uncommonly mountainous and wild.

Between *Gairloch* and *Applecrofs* *Loch Terridon* spreads its waters, dividing into many creeks and bays.

Between *Loch Garron* and *Loch Duich* is the peninsula of *Kintail*, which forms  
the



the south-west corner of the county. In the arm of the sea called *Loch Kissern*, and in all the inlets on this coast, the fishing is excellent.

The hills of this country feed many small cattle, and sheep and goats. The woods and thickets are the resort of stags and roes, and the haunt of the singularly beautiful bird called the Capercaillie, or Cock of the wood. In size, this bird is equal almost to a domestic turkey, and is of a bright azure colour. On the summits of the high and rocky mountains, is found the Ptarmigan, about the size of a partridge; a simple bird, that owes its safety often to its gray colour, exactly resembling the stones among which it lodges. In winter, however, its colour is changed to a pure white, like the snow in which it often then buries itself.

The inhabitants of the western and mountainous parts of this county, as well as those of Sutherland, use the Gaelic language; but on the eastern coast, English is spoken, in general, though the Gaelic is also understood.

The number of persons in the shire of Ross is probably about forty thousand,

CROMARTY.



## CROMARTY.

THIS small shire comprehends part of a peninsula\* on the south side of the Frith to which it gives name. On the south and the west, it is bounded by Rossshire. Its length, from east to west, is about twelve miles; its greatest breadth about three.

The country is fertile and well cultivated: But though, in the days of JAMES V. it was a forest, and afforded shelter to many wolves, it is now almost destitute of old trees. The patriotic proprietor of the estate of Cromarty, however, and other neighbouring

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\* The peninsula, which is interjected between the Friths of Beauly and Cromarty, is known to the natives by the name of the *Black Isle*. This name it has obtained either from the vast tract of the black heathy common of *Milbry*, which extends almost from one end of the peninsula to the other, or from its being less frequently covered with snow than the neighbouring high country.



neighbouring proprietors, are now making many improvements; of these, some very extensive plantations are not the least important.

The borough of *Cromarty* has a manufacture of coarse cloth, and a considerable coasting-trade in corn, thread, yarn, nails, fish and skins of various sorts. Of this trade, the neighbouring villages of *Kirkmichael*, *Rosalis* and *Urquhart* partake, being all seated on the Frith.

The number of inhabitants in Cromarty is supposed to be between three and four thousand.

Cromarty sends a member to Parliament alternately with

## N A I R N E.

THIS small county is indented, as it were, between Inverness and Moray shires; having the Moray Frith on the north. It extends about fifteen miles from north to south, and about twelve from east to west.

In this shire there are several beautiful streams and lakes, abounding with fish, and adorned with wood. The house of *Calder* stands on the river Nairne. Strangers are here shown the bed in which, tradition



dition says, DUNCAN was murdered by MACBETH. The draw-bridge, too, which is entire, exhibits a curious specimen of antique architecture. In the extensive wood of Calder are seen many venerable oaks.

The borough of *Nairne* has but little trade. Its exports are some fish, corn, cattle, yarn, and a few other articles.

The number of inhabitants in this town is about two thousand.

The labour of the husbandman in this county is chiefly carried on by oxen. The soil being rocky, oxen are found more patient of the frequent interruption in ploughing it than horses. It is, however, rich, and in general well cultivated.

INVER-



INVERNESS.

THIS is the most extensive shire in Scotland. It is bounded on the north by Ross-shire; on the east by Nairne, Moray, and Aberdeen shires; on the south by Perth and Argyle shires; and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. Its extent from north to south is above fifty miles; from east to west about eighty. Its north-east corner, detached from the rest of the county, runs down along both sides of the river Spey in a narrow slip, interjected between Moray and Banff shires.

The northern part of this county is very mountainous and barren. In the district of *Glenelg* are seen the ruins of several ancient circular buildings, similar to those in the Western Isles, Sutherland and Ross shires, whether Danish forts, Druid temples, or whatever they have been. These buildings, in their outward appearance, are round and tapering, like glass-houses. In the heart of the wall, which is perpendicular within, are horizontal galleries going quite round, and connected by stairs. These ascend toward the top, which is

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open.



open. They are all built of stone, without lime or mortar of any kind. They have no openings outward, except the doors and the top ; but there are several in the inside, as windows to the galleries. Some of these structures stand low, with higher ground near them : It is therefore very unlikely that they should ever have been intended for watch-towers, as some have supposed.

From *Bernera Barracks*, in this district, proceeds the military road to Inverness. To the north, through the marshy plain called *Strathglass*, flows the river *Glass*, which unites its stream with that of *Bewley*, on the border of *Rossshire*. Here the woody mountains are the haunt of stags and roes. The heath is possessed by black game and grouse ; and the lofty summits of the hills, by the ptarmigan, and by the Alpine hare,—an animal of a smaller size than the common hare, of a bluish grey colour in summer, but in winter its colour changes to a snowy whiteness. The capercaillie, also, though now a very rare bird, was, half a century ago, often seen among the lofty pines in this district.

Scotland is nearly divided by water in the centre of this county ; and when increasing



creasing commerce shall render it advisable, it appears from the survey of an eminent engineer, that by means of a canal uniting Loch Ness, Loch Oich, Loch Lochy, and Loch Eil, a communication might here be readily opened between the two seas. In this track, Fort George, Fort Augustus, and Fort William, form what is called the Chain of Forts, across the island.

*Fort George* is a strong and regular fortress, having several handsome streets of barracks. It is situated on the Point of Arderfier, a peninsula running into the Moray Frith, and completely commands the entrance to the harbour of Inverness.

To the south-east of this, is the village of *Campbelton*; and, nearer Inverness, the wide heath called *Culloden Muir*, noted for the decisive victory here obtained in 1746, by the Duke of CUMBERLAND.

*Inverness* is a royal borough, pleasantly situated on the southern banks of the river Ness, and overlooking the Moray Frith. It has a safe and convenient harbour, and a good deal of shipping. Several large buildings have been erected on the north side of the town, in which a considerable manufacture of ropes and canvas is carried on. Inverness is an ancient and flourish-



ing town, being the chief market to a wide tract of country around. An Academy is here established on a very respectable footing. The number of inhabitants in Inverness is supposed to exceed ten thousand.

On an eminence above the town, are seen the ruins of the old castle of Inverness. It was demolished by the Highlanders in 1746. Over the river Ness, there is a handsome bridge of seven arches. The salmon-fishery in this river, which is very considerable, is let to London fishmongers.

The soil about Inverness is fertile and well cultivated ; but the want of rain, in this part of the country, so near the west coast, where there is always superabundance, seems remarkable. An ingenious writer observes, “ That the mountains on  
“ the west, from which the rain generally  
“ comes, are so strangely formed, and  
“ heaped up to the sky in so many perpendicular points, that they naturally  
“ occasion eddies around them, and draw  
“ the wind in various directions, making,  
“ as it were, a kind of vortex, so that the  
“ clouds cannot escape them.”

A little to the west of Inverness is seen the remarkable vitrified fort called *Craig Phadrick*. The stones which compose its  
walls,



walls, appear to have been partly melted by fire.

The river Nefs is the outlet of the great lake called *Loch Nefs*. This beautiful lake is twenty-four miles in length, and, for the most part, two in breadth. It is skreened on the north-west by the lofty mountains of *Urquhart* and *Mealfourvony*, and bordered with coppices of birch and oak. The adjacent hills are adorned with many extensive forests of pine; which afford shelter to the cattle, and are the retreat of stags and deer. There is much cultivation and improvement on the banks of Loch Nefs; and the pasture-grounds in the neighbouring vallies are excellent. On the south-east side of the lake, near the inn called *General's Hut*, there is another vitrified fort resembling Craig Phadrick, on a conical hill, named *Dunjardel*\*.

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\* These ancient forts have been accurately described by ALEXANDER FRASER-TYTLER, Esq; F. R. S. Edin. in the second volume of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. That gentleman is of opinion, that fire has not been employed to cement the stones in building these forts, as some have imagined, but that they have acquired a vitrified appearance from their having been demolished by fire.



From the south, the river *Fyers* descends toward this lake. Over this river there is built a stupendous bridge, on two opposite rocks; the top of the arch is above a hundred feet from the level of the water. A little below the bridge is the celebrated *Fall of Fyers*, where a great body of water darts through a narrow gap between two rocks, then falls over a vast precipice into the bottom of the chasm, where the foam rises and fills the air like a great cloud of smoke.

*Fort Augustus*, a small fortress consisting of four bastions, is situated on a plain at the head of Loch Ness, between the rivers *Tarff* and *Oich*. Over the latter of these is built a handsome bridge of three arches.

*Loch Oich* is a narrow lake, extending about four miles from east to west. It is adorned with some small wooded islands, and is surrounded with ancient trees. Near this, is the family-seat of *Glengary*, surrounded by natural woods of full grown fir, which extend nine or ten miles along the banks of the river *Gary*. Mr MACDONALD, the proprietor, has here erected a saw-mill, for reducing the logs of timber into planks. The waters of Loch Oich flow through Loch Ness into the Eastern Sea.

*Loch*



*Loch Lochy* transmits its waters in an opposite direction, this being the highest part of the vast flat tract that here extends from sea to sea. This extensive lake is above ten miles in length, and seldom exceeds two in breadth. From the west, the waters of *Loch Arkek* descend into this lake. Out of it runs the river *Lochy*, which, about a mile below its issue from the lake, receives the *Spean*, a considerable river, over which there is a magnificent bridge, built by General WADE, about two miles above the place where it falls into the *Lochy*. These united streams, traverse the plains of *Lochaber*, and, after a course of five or six miles, fall into *Loch Eil*.

A few miles to the south-east of *Loch Lochy* is *Glenroy*, or King's Vale. The north-east end of this valley opens on *Loch Spey*. A small river passes along the bottom of the vale, accompanied by a modern road. On the declivity of the mountains, about a mile from the river, on both sides, are seen several parallel roads of great antiquity. These roads are each of them thirty feet broad, all perfectly horizontal, and extend eight or nine miles in length. Their destination or use has baffled the conjectures of antiquaries.



*Fort William* and the village of *Maryburgh* are situated on the narrow arm of the sea, called *Loch Eil*, where it bends toward the north-west. At its western extremity, a very short canal, not exceeding a mile in length, would connect it with *Loch Shiel*. *Fort William* is of a triangular form, having two bastions. In the neighbourhood appears the ancient castle of *Inverlochy*, adorned with four large turrets. This edifice was anciently a seat of the kings of Scotland. Tradition says, that a city once stood in this place; and that *ACHAIUS*, who, in 792, concluded a treaty with *CHARLEMAGNE*, resided here. Not far from this soars the lofty summit of *Bennevis*, covered with snow. This mountain, which is esteemed the highest in Britain, rises more than four thousand three hundred feet above the level of the sea. On one side, it exhibits a precipice, nearly perpendicular, almost the whole height of the mountain.

In the districts of *Moydart*, *Arasaick*, *Morer*, and *Knoydart*, there are numerous bays and creeks, along the coast, many of which might be excellent fishing stations.

It is very remarkable, that most of the great lakes in this country, notwithstanding  
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ing the coldness of the climate, are seldom or never known to freeze ; much less are the arms of the sea, even in the most northern parts of Scotland, subject to congelation, in the hardest seasons ; while the Texel, and many bays and great rivers in Holland and Germany, are covered with ice.

The southern part of this shire is very mountainous. This lofty region is supposed to be the most elevated ground in Scotland. From its numerous lakes, many streams descend toward both seas. In the extensive district called *Badenoch*, lies *Loch Spey*, the source of the great river *Spey*, which, proceeding eastward, with an increasing stream, enters the shire of Moray at *Rothiemurchus*, after having expanded into a fine lake. Not far from this, is seen the lofty top of *Cairngorm*, rising about four thousand feet above the level of the sea. This mountain is celebrated for its beautiful rock-crystals of various tints. These are much esteemed by lapidaries ; and some of them, having the lustre of fine gems, bring a very high price.

In this county, limestone, iron-ore, and some traces of different minerals, are found ; but no mines have yet been worked with much success.

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The extensive plains which furround the lakes, are, in general, fertile ; and the high grounds feed many sheep and black cattle, the rearing and felling of which is the chief trade of the inhabitants.

By the present spirited exertions of the gentlemen in this populous county, the commerce and the industry of the inhabitants have of late been greatly increased. To facilitate the communication with other parts, application has been made to Parliament, for leave to levy a tax on the proprietors of land, for improving the roads and erecting bridges in this extensive shire.

The commonalty in the high parts of the county, and on the western shore, speak Gaelic ; but the people of fashion in Inverness, and its vicinity, use the English language, and pronounce it with such propriety, that their accent attracted the notice and the praise of that celebrated philologist Dr SAMUEL JOHNSON, who visited Scotland between twenty and thirty years ago.

The number of inhabitants in this county, (exclusive of the islands politically attached to it), is probably about forty-eight thousand.

MORAY.



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## MORAY.

THE shire of Moray, or *Murray*, is sometimes called *Elgin*, from the name of its chief town. It is bounded on the north-west by the county of Nairne and the Moray Frith; on the east by Banffshire; on the south and west by Invernesshire. Its form is irregular, being broken in the centre by a detached part of Invernesshire, of about thirty miles in circuit. It also contains a detached portion of Nairnshire. Its length from east to west is about fifty miles; its extent along the coast about twenty.

Upon entering this county from the west, two objects attract particular notice; the forest and castle of *Tarnaway*, the ancient residence of the Earls of MORAY, to whom it still belongs. This castle is famous for its spacious hall, called Randolph's Hall, from its founder Earl RANDOLPH, one of the great supporters of ROBERT BRUCE. It is timbered at top like Westminster-hall. In the days of the Regent MURRAY, it might have vied in splendour



dour and magnificence with any feat of royalty.

The forest, extending along the side of a hill, facing the east, with the river Findhorn rolling along at its bottom, is a very great ornament to the country. The noble proprietor, along with the more solid profits which reward his successful exertions, merits no small share of praise, for what he has done to improve and extend it.

The woods of Altyre, on the opposite side of the river, those of *Blairvie*, and the castle of *Burgee*, are also worthy of notice.

To the left of the river, along the shore of the Moray Frith, there are several hills of loose sand. This sand being easily put in motion by the wind, has overwhelmed a great tract of the adjacent plain, so that an estate which was rented a century ago at three hundred pounds a-year, is now a waste of sand, with here and there the top-branch of a tree, or a chimney-top appearing above it, and marking the places where the principal houses and orchards are thus irretrievably lost.

The borough of *Forres*, a neat small town, pleasantly situated on a rising ground, at the foot of some little hills, contains  
above



above two thousand inhabitants, and stands close by a small river, about two miles to the east of the river Findhorn. A little to the north-east, near the public road, is a remarkable column called *King Seven's* or *Sveno's* stone, above twenty feet high, and above three feet broad, covered on both sides with antique sculpture. It is said to have been erected in memory of a victory obtained over the Danes, just before their final retreat from Scotland in 1008.

About two miles farther to the north-east stood the Abbey of *Kinloss*, some parts of whose stately ruins still remain.

The river *Findhorn*, already mentioned, descending from the south-west, after a course of about fifty miles through Invernesshire, Nairne, and the north-west corner of this county, here forms a beautiful bay, to which it gives name.

*Findhorn* stands on a point at the mouth of the bay. It is a considerable fishing-town, having a commodious station for ships, and a tolerable harbour. From this place, considerable quantities of dried white fish are annually exported.

About four miles distant, on a point of land, running out at *Brugh-head*, are seen the



the remains of a strong Danish fort, which was long held as a place of arms, and a key for the entrance of those ruthless freebooters into this fertile county. The village of Brugh-head, on the west side of the promontory, contains about four hundred inhabitants, most of whom follow a seafaring life. Nature has here pointed out a station well adapted for a deep, capacious, and safe harbour, at nearly an equal distance from Forres and Elgin.

At the village of Duffus, there is a square, in the centre of which the church is placed, with a regularly paved street on each side of the square, said to be the workmanship of CROMWELL's soldiers.

To the north-west of the lake of *Spynie*, on an artificial mound, surrounded with a fosse and draw-bridge, stand the walls of the strong castle of *Old Duffus*, one of the most picturesque and beautiful objects which that part of the county exhibits.

*Elgin* or *Elgyn*, the county-town, is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river *Loffie*. This ancient city contains between three and four thousand inhabitants. Many of the old buildings are erected over piazzas. The cathedral was founded by ANDREW, Dean of MORAY, in 1224. It was  
one



one of the noblest Gothic edifices in Scotland: Its superb ruins are a sufficient proof of its former magnificence.

The village of *Loffiemouth* possesses some coasting trade.

About four miles distant, to the south-west, in a plain, are the ruins of *Pluscardine* Priory.

A little to the east of Elgin is the palace of *Spynie*, in former times the residence of the Bishop of MORAY. The fine lake in its vicinity is about three miles in length, and one in breadth. Swans and other waterfowls resort to this lake, and add much to its beauty. Near this place stood the Priory of *Urquhart*, founded by DAVID I.; but no vestiges of it now appear.

The lake of *Cots*, half-a-mile distant, was once a part of Spynie. *Lochnabee*, about three miles in circumference, has an island covered with wood. The extensive and thriving forest, planted around this lake by the Earl of FIFE, is the haunt of a good many red deer.

The great and rapid river *Spey* divides this county to the south-east, from Banffshire, for more than twenty miles. The impetuosity of the Spey, after great rains, when swelled by the torrents from the neighbouring



neighbouring mountains, is almost beyond conception. In 1768 the river overflowed the adjacent fields to a vast extent, swept off the corn, and tore up by the roots many large trees. Salmon were found dashed among the rocks at a hundred yards distance from the channel of the river. This river, which, as already noticed, descends from a lake in Invernessshire, after receiving numerous streams, in a course of above seventy miles, empties itself into the sea at the village of *Garmouth* or *Speymouth*. There are here saw-mills, and docks for ship-building. The vessels are built of the fir from the woods of *Glenmore*. From this place immense quantities of salmon are sent to London.

On the banks of the Spey are *Castle Grant*, and the villages of *Grant* and *Cromdale*, all belonging to Invernesshire. Along the south side of the river, are forests of full grown trees, extending about twenty miles in length. Many of the firs are of sufficient size to form masts for the largest vessels. When the Spey is swelled by rains, the trees are floated down the river, in great quantities. The York-buildings Company had, in this neighbourhood, a great iron-work; but it  
is



is now given up. Some branches of manufacture, however, have been introduced into the village of Granton.

The lake of *Loch-in-Dorb*, in this vicinity, is of considerable extent. On an island in this lake, stood a castle or fortress, of great strength, often mentioned by the historians of King DAVID BRUCE.

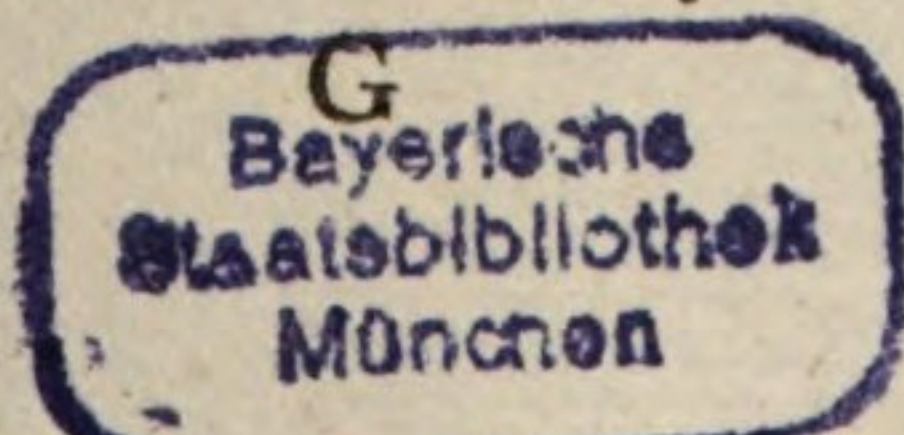
The extensive valley called *Strathspey*, is noted for giving name to a very striking and popular species of Scottish music. In this fertile tract of country, we meet with Tullochgorum, Rothiemurchus, and several other places celebrated in song.

Through the western point of the shire, amid forests of ancient trees, flows the river *Dulnain*, which falls into the Spey near the village of *Abernethy*. Here are four saw-mills.

This shire, along the coast, is, in general, a level country; and it has been observed, that less rain falls in the flat part of this county, than in any other tract of equal extent in Scotland. The soil is in general rich, producing wheat, barley, oats, and flax. The country rises from the shore toward the south-west, into hilly grounds, which, however, afford excellent pasture.

The number of inhabitants in Morayshire may be upwards of twenty-six thousand.

BANFF.





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B A N F F.

THIS shire is bounded on the north by the Moray Frith ; on the south-east by the river Deveron, and Aberdeenshire ; and on the north-west by the river Spey, and Morayshire. Its form resembles that of a wedge ; and it appears as if indented between the counties of Moray and Aberdeen. Its greatest length, from north-east to south-west, is about fifty miles ; and its extent along the coast almost thirty, including a narrow slip of land, cut off from Aberdeenshire. There is also another fragment of Banffshire lying a little to the north of Peterhead.

In the south-west angle of the county rises the river *Aven*, or *Aan*, which passes the village of *Kirkmichael*, and, dividing part of Invernesshire from Banffshire, falls into the Spey at *Inveraan*.

To the south-east of Kirkmichael lies the vale of *Glen Livet*, near the head of which, at *Scala*, there is a seminary for the education of youth of the Roman Catholic persuasion. Also, at no great distance, stands



stands the village of *Toumantoul*. Farther north, on the banks of the Fiddich, stand the castles of *Auchendune* and *Balveny*, magnificent ruins of the most remote antiquity. Near Balveny castle was fought, in 1010, the battle of Mortlach, a signal victory gained over the Danes, by MALCOLM II.

Nearly in the centre of the county, is the handsome village of *Keith*, reared by the noble family of FINDLATER. It contains above a thousand inhabitants, who are chiefly manufacturers. Here is one of the best markets in the north for black cattle and horses.

On a plain, near the mouth of the Spey, is the town of *Fochabers*, which is reckoned a part of Morayshire. It contains near a thousand inhabitants. At a small distance, stands *Gordon Castle*, the family-seat of the Duke of GORDON; a princely structure, now greatly modernized. It is surrounded by ancient trees, and the pleasure-grounds are in an elegant taste. The adjacent hills are covered with vast plantations of fir and other trees.

On the coast appear several fishing villages. The chief one, called *Buckie*, contains about seven hundred inhabitants. Be-



tween this village and Cullen, on an eminence, in one of Lord FINDLATER's inclosures, on the south side of the public road, is a large heap of stones, called the King's Cairn, said to be the burial place of King INDULPHUS, who was unfortunately slain here, after having obtained a complete victory over the Danes, in 967. Tradition calls this engagement the battle of the *Bauds*. Proceeding eastward, we find *Cullen-house*, the family-seat of the Earl of FINDLATER, situated on the edge of a deep woody glen, over which there is a handsome bridge of a single arch.

*Cullen* is a royal borough, though one of the smallest in Scotland. It is inhabited by about fifteen hundred persons. On the shore, three lofty spiring rocks, called the *Three Kings of Cullen*, are very striking objects.

*Portsoy* is a handsome sea-port town. It contains nearly two thousand inhabitants, many of whom are employed in the fisheries, or in coasting or foreign trade. Here are manufactures of snuff, of thread, and of some other articles. In the neighbourhood is a stratum of marble, of a dark greenish colour, in which, it is said, some specimens of the curious substance called  
Asbestos,



Asbestos, or Earth-flax, have been found. From the asbestos a sort of incombustible cloth is made, which is purified by throwing it into the fire.

*Banff*, the county-town, is pleasantly situated near the coast, on the declivity of a hill, facing the east. It has several good streets, and the town-house is adorned with a handsome spire. Here is a brewery, a manufacture of thread, and another of stockings wrought on frames. *Banff Castle*, as it is called, a jointure house of the FINDLATER family, stands, with its gardens and pleasure-grounds, nearly in the middle of the town. The harbour is liable to be choked up by shifting-sands at the mouth of the river Deveron. It is, however, defended by a well-built neat pier, and protected by a small battery. Considerable quantities of salmon are exported from this place.

Close by the town, at the foot of the hill, stands the elegant seat of Earl FIFE, called *Duff House*, built on an extensive lawn, around which the Deveron winds beautifully. It is adorned with shrubberies and plantations of forest trees in the modern taste. Over the Deveron, at the foot of the garden belonging to *Duff*



House, is an elegant bridge of seven arches.

About a mile from Banff is *Macduff*, a farming and fishing town belonging wholly to Earl FIFE. His Lordship, in 1783, procured a charter for it, with the privilege of choosing its own magistrates; and was also at the expence of forming a harbour, and building a pier.

From this place, a part of this county stretches about twelve miles eastward along the shore, forming a sort of triangle, widest toward the east. Here stand *Gardenstone* and *Troup*, near the promontory of Trouphead, where the shore is remarkably bold and rocky, in many places two hundred yards of perpendicular height.

Along the winding course of the river *Deveron* or *Dovern*, which rises among the hills, on the south side of the county, there is much cultivation, especially near the coast. Its banks are beautifully covered with wood. *Forglen*, the seat of Lord BANFF, with its pleasure-grounds, adds much to the beauty of the scenery. Between *Forglen* and *Rothiemay*, stands the village of *Foggeylone*, the property of the heirs of General GORDON, who was Commander in Chief of the Russian troops in  
absence.



absence of the Czar PETER the Great. In this neighbourhood was the birth-place of JAMES FERGUSSON, well known by his philosophical works.

The mountainous tract between *Strath-deveron* and the Spey, is employed chiefly in pasturage.

The number of inhabitants in Banffshire is supposed to be about thirty-six thousand.

G 4

ABER-



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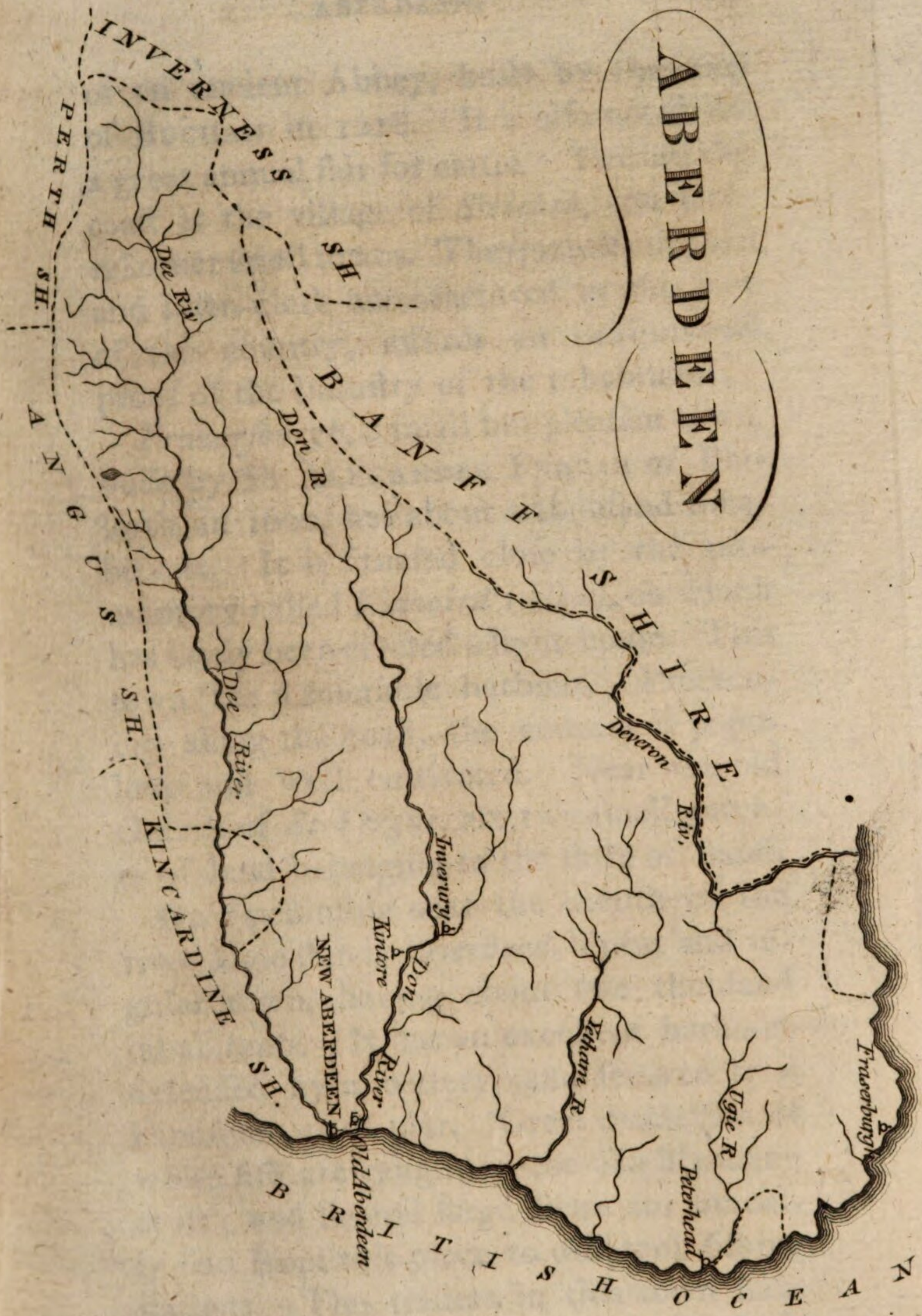
## ABERDEEN.

THIS county is bounded on the north-west by Banffshire and the river Deveron; on the north and north-east by the German Ocean; on the south by Kincardine, Angus, and Perth shires; and on the west by Invernesshire. Its extent from north-east to south-west is about eighty miles; its breadth scarce exceeds thirty.

The north-east part of this shire, extending to the river Ythan, is called *Buchan*. In the high parts of the country, is much excellent pasture; and the level tract called *Strathbogie*, contains many well cultivated fields. In this district is the village or town of *Huntly*, which contains about three thousand inhabitants. This town has a weekly market, and some manufactures of linen and cotton. A bridge is here erected over the Deveron, and another over the *Bogie*. This place gives the title of Marquis to the eldest son of the family of GORDON. To the north-east is the town of *Turreff*, which contains about seven hundred inhabitants. In the same district are, the rising village of *New Byth*, the villages of *New* and *Old Deer*, and some others. At Old Deer is the ruin  
of



# ABERDEEN





ALBANY, N.Y. 1814

NEW YORK

1814



of an ancient Abbey, built by the Earl of BUCHAN in 1218. It is also noted for a great annual fair for cattle. Toward the coast is the village of *Strichen*, and several other small towns. The quantity of yarn and linen-cloth manufactured in this part of the country, affords an unequivocal proof of the industry of the inhabitants.

*Frazersburgh*, a small but pleasant town, built by Sir ALEXANDER FRAZER of Philorth, in 1600, has about a thousand inhabitants. It is situated close by the promontory called *Kinnaird's Head*, on which has lately been erected a light-house. This town has a tolerable harbour. Proceeding along the coast, the country is populous and well cultivated. Near the old church of *St Fergus*, are two small patches of land belonging to the shire of Banff.

On a peninsula near the mouth of the river Ugie stands *Peterhead*, a neat and regular town, having about two thousand inhabitants. It has an excellent harbour, defended by a battery, and secured by a handsome new pier. Great quantities of white fish are caught on the neighbouring coast; and several large sloops are annually sent from this place to different fishing stations. The traders in this town have frequently obtained the highest premiums  
allowed



allowed by Government for curing white fish. A trade is also carried on from this place directly to the Baltic, for deals, iron, hemp, tar, and other articles. Here is a manufacture of sewing-thread, which employs many young girls. In the summer season, Peterhead is a place of polite resort, on account of its mineral spring. The waters of this spring are powerfully diuretic, and are thought to be efficacious in removing disorders in the bowels. Many good houses have been built for the accommodation of strangers. There is also a ball-room, under which are two salt-water baths.

To the south of this town, the shore becomes very rugged. In several places the sea breaks upon the cliffs with immense impetuosity. The place called the *Bullers* or boilers of *Buchan*, is the most remarkable. This is a large oval cavity of prodigious depth, formed by Nature's powerful hand, in the steep rocks on the coast. It lies east and west. Its depth is about a hundred and fifty feet. There is a sort of foot-path round it; but so narrow, on the side next the sea, that it is like a walk on the top of a high wall. Boats frequently sail into this awful pit, under a natural arch opening to the sea at the east end.

At



At a little distance, is a vast insulated rock, divided by a narrow but very deep chasm from the land. About the middle of this rock, many feet above the level of the water, there is a large triangular aperture, through which the sea, when agitated, rushes with tremendous noise.

Proceeding southward, we find *New Slains Castle*, lately a feat of the Earl of ERROL. The old castle of Slains was demolished in 1594, by JAMES VI. on the rebellion of the Earl of HUNTLY.

Along this bold and rugged coast, there are many curious natural excavations, one of which is called the Dropping Cave. The drops that distil from the roof of this cavern gradually line it with stalactitical incrustations, of various forms; and a piece of wood, or any other substance, there exposed for a sufficient time, is converted into a solid mass of stone.

In the interior part of the county, is the town of *Old Meldrum*, which contains almost eight hundred inhabitants. The chief manufacture is that of stockings.

Near the village of *Ellon*, the Earl of ABERDEEN has an elegant seat, sheltered by a small plantation of trees. The river *Ythan* or *Eithan* passes this place. At the mouth



mouth of this river there is a salmon fishery ; and in its channel pearls have often been found.

*Old Aberdeen*, said to be founded by GREGORY the Great, in the ninth century, is situated on the south bank of the river Don. Over this river, there is an ancient bridge, of one pointed arch, resting on two opposite rocks. This town consists of one street, the buildings of which are for the most part ancient. An antique Gothic Cathedral, in which there are two places of worship, and the King's College, are here the most striking objects. The buildings of this college are by no means elegant ; but in the library there is a good collection of modern books, and many curious ancient manuscripts.

*New Aberdeen* is a handsome city, situated on an eminence, on the north bank of the river Dee. About two miles above the town, there is an elegant bridge of seven arches over the river. The streets of New Aberdeen are well paved, and the houses, in general, lofty and spacious. The College, founded by Earl MARI CHAL in 1593, is, like the King's College, an old building ; but both seminaries are rendered highly respectable, by the eminent literary



terary characters of many of the Professors and Eleves of those ancient seats of learning. Beside two parish churches, and the College kirk, there are here an elegant Episcopal chapel, and several meeting-houses belonging to various sectaries. The town-house is a handsome edifice, supporting a fine spire on the centre. The other remarkable public buildings are, GORDON'S hospital, an infirmary, and a very neat grammar-school. There is a bundance of peat in the neighbourhood of this town, but no coal. The number of inhabitants in the two cities and suburbs, of Aberdeen extending from the bridge over the Dee to that over the Don, is supposed to be between twenty and thirty thousand.

The harbour at the mouth of the Dee is defended by a strong stone-pier, lately erected. Beside the coasting-trade, vessels are sent from the port of Aberdeen to Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Russia, Dantzick, France, Spain and Portugal. The exports are stockings, linen, linen-yarn, salmon, salted pork, grain and oat-meal; but the staple article of commerce here, has long been knit woollen stockings, of which immense quantities have been annually sent to Holland and Germany. But this manufacture



nufacture has for some years been on the decline, in consequence of the introduction of stocking-looms or frames, which are employed here in working up, not only woollen, but also thread, cotton and silk, as in Nottingham. Machinery has been also erected for spinning cotton. Here are likewise an extensive printfield for cottons, a very extensive bleachfield for sewing-thread, and two mills for making paper. The salmon fishing on the Dee and the Don affords also a good branch of commerce. A space of between two and three hundred yards on the Don has been known to yield two thousand pounds Sterling in one year. The salmon are for most part sent to London; sometimes to France and Italy.

The soil around the town of Aberdeen is for most part stony, and naturally unproductive. Such, however, is the industry of the inhabitants, and the happy effects of cultivation, that many spots which were, within these forty years, entirely sterile, are at present rented at five or six pounds Sterling an acre.

Near the confluence of the little river *Urie* with the Don, are situated the small boroughs of *Kintore* and *Inverury*. A bridge



bridge over the Don has been lately erected at Inverury.

The river *Don* has its source in the wild country, about four miles north from the castle of Brae-mar. This river is, in no part of its course, above fifteen miles distant from the Dee, and approaches within two miles of it, where they both fall into the sea at Aberdeen.

On the Don, thirty miles above Aberdeen, are seen the princely ruins of *Kil-drummy Castle*, the ancient seat of the Earl of MAR, now the property of Earl FIFE. It stands on an eminence, and the fields around it are remarkably fertile. BRUCE's wife and mother were here taken prisoners by EDWARD I. of England.

The river *Dee* rises in the western angle of the county, amid the vast mountains of Mar-forest. It traverses a wild and almost trackless country for several miles, till it reaches the fertile vale of *Brae-mar*. The rugged front and lofty summit of the awful precipices that surround this valley, here and there shaded with a solitary birch or a pine, exhibit a scene truly picturesque and romantic, and impress the mind of the beholder with ideas of sublimity and grandeur, more readily felt than described.

The



The castle of Brae-mar, the family-seat of the Earls of MAR, with its extensive domains, now belong also to Earl FIFE. This place, which is scarce forty miles from the port of Montrose, is the only spot in Scotland so remote from the sea.

In this neighbourhood are many extensive woods of full grown firs. Several of these trees are almost a hundred feet high, and ten or twelve feet in circumference toward the root. When the river Dee is swelled by rain, floats of timber are sent down from the forests of Brae-mar into the low country.

The mountains abound with roes; the heaths, with black game, grouse, plovers, wimbrels, and snowflakes. The latter bird is of a whitish colour, and about the size of a lark. In winter, they assemble in great flocks, and visit the lower countries. Eagles, and other birds of prey, breed among the high cliffs; and foxes are here remarkably bold and ravenous.

In the termination of a deep glen, is the pass of *Bollitir*, a narrow chasm, covered with shattered rocks that have fallen from the impending precipices on each side of the road. This pass is the eastern entrance into the Grampian mountains. The valley



ley of *Glenmuick* is noted for a waterfall called the *Linn of Dee*, where a great stream is poured over a perpendicular rock of a semicircular form, into a hole so deep as to be supposed, by the vulgar, unfathomable. A little below are the mineral waters of *Pannanach Wells*, which, like those of Peterhead, are of a diuretic quality. A handsome building has been lately erected, for the accommodation of the company who, in the summer season, resort to this place. Invalids here not only enjoy the benefit of the waters, but have the advantage of drinking the whey of goats milk.

The part of the country called *Cromar*, is in a manner encircled by lofty mountains, except on the south. Here commences the low country, the seat of industry and cultivation. Among the mountains seen from this place, are distinguished the snowy top of *Laghinygair*, the lofty summit of *Bendochy*, and, farther west, the high hill called the *Buck of the Cawbrugh*.

On the banks of the river *Dee*, the country is diversified with woods of fir and birch. The plantations around the seat of the Earl of *ABOYNE*, are thriving



and extensive. Near the village of *Kin-cardine-o-niel*, the river passes out of the county for a few miles, but returns at *Durris*, and from thence marks out the boundary between this shire and that of *Kin-cardine*, till it fall into the sea on the south side of *Aberdeen*, after a course of about seventy miles.

The inhabitants of *Cromar* have for ages used the English language, although the Gaelic is still spoken at the distance of six or seven miles to the west, and every where through the mountainous parts of the country.

The population of *Aberdeenshire* is supposed to be nearly one hundred and twenty thousand souls.

KIN-



## KINCARDINE.

THE shire of Kincardine, or the *Mearns*, is bounded on the north by Aberdeenshire; on the east by the British Ocean; and on the south-west by Angusshire. In form it resembles a harp, having the lower point toward the south. Its length along the coast is scarce thirty miles; its greatest breadth about twenty.

That corner of the county through which the Dee passes, and the plain along the sea-coast, are well cultivated, and produce much corn and flax. The fields are in many places screened by woods. The heaths afford sheep-walks, and not a little good pasture for cattle.

The great valley called *Strathmore*, commences here, and extends in a south-west direction almost forty miles, bounded all along to the north-west by the Grampian mountains.

On the coast near Stonehaven, are seen the ruins of a castle, formerly the residence of the Thanes of COWIE or MEARNs. In this vicinity, the Roman camp of *Ree*



*Dykes*, or *King's Dykes*, an oblong square, is, by some, supposed to be the very spot occupied by AGRICOLA's troops before his engagement with GALGACUS. A moor, two miles east, called *Kemp Stane Hill*, flanked on each side by a morass, is supposed to have been the field of battle: In which case, the *Carun*, mentioned in OS-  
SIAN'S Poems, may have been the stream of that name which here joins the Cowie.

At a little distance from Stonehaven, up the river, stands *Urie*, the birth-place of BARCLAY, the famous apologist for the Quakers. The Quakers have here a burying ground.

The fishing-town of *Stonehaven*, or *Stonehive*, is a burgh of barony, situated on a rocky bay. It contains more than a thousand inhabitants. To the south of the harbour, the rocks rise to a great height. This town has a manufacture of canvas, and some trade in dried fish and oil. The oil is, for the most part, obtained from the dog fish, of which, at particular seasons, great quantities are caught on this coast. Near this place, to the south, are the ruins of *Dunotter Castle*, the ancient seat of the Earls Marischal of Scotland, situated on a high perpendicular rock, of that species  
called



called plumb-pudding stone, almost surrounded by the sea. Here were kept the regalia of Scotland, as in a place of the greatest strength, during CROMWELL'S usurpation.

In this neighbourhood is a precipitous cliff overhanging the sea, called *Fowl's Cleugh*, noted as the resort of kittiwakes. The young of these birds are much sought after in the hatching season, and are esteemed a great delicacy. Along this bold shore are several old fortresses on peninsulated rocks, once perhaps deemed impregnable. Such are *Adam's Castle*, *Castle Cadden*, *Whistleberry*, and *Kineff*.

The village of *Fordun*, a little south from the centre of the county, is supposed to be the birth-place of the celebrated author of the *Scotichronicon*. Lord MONBODDO, another literary character of considerable celebrity, was born in this neighbourhood. Near the village, and along the river *Bervie*, the country is flat, and well cultivated. In the beautiful vale, watered by the Bervie, stand the mansions of *Arbuthnott* and *Allardyce*. The celebrated Dr ARBUTHNOTT, physician to Queen ANNE, and the intimate friend of POPE and



SWIFT, was born here. At the mouth of this river, a handsome bridge has lately been built, to which his Majesty contributed a thousand pounds. Near this place there is a good salmon-fishery.

*Inverbervie*, or *Bervie*, the only royal borough in the county, is a small town, screened by two hills, which terminate in high cliffs toward the sea. One of these is called *Craig David*, being the place (it is said) where DAVID II. landed, in 1342, when he conferred a charter on the town. Bervie contains about six hundred inhabitants.

The village of *Gourdon* employs a few small vessels in carrying coal and lime to Bervie and the neighbourhood. *John's Haven* is a considerable fishing-town, containing upwards of a thousand inhabitants.

The new village of *Laurence-kirk*, now a burgh of barony, and containing about five hundred inhabitants, merits particular notice. The late Lord GARDENSTONE, by liberal exertions, here established a manufacture of lawn, cambric, linen; and a bleachfield. He also erected an inn for the accommodation of travellers, and provided a public library for their amusement,



ment, and for the improvement of the people residing in the town. Of this village the celebrated grammarian RUDDIMAN, was schoolmaster in 1695.

Near the western boundary of the county, is the village of *Fettercairn*, The old castle, a little west of it, was the scene (tradition says) of the cruelty exercised by FENELLA on KENNETH III. in 994. The ruins of another old castle lie at a like distance east of Fettercairn, said to have been the occasional residence of KENNETH. Near it stood *Kincardine*, formerly the county town, where BALIOL made his submission to EDWARD in 1296. *Gannachie Bridge*, across the North Esk, is justly admired as a singular curiosity, both from its situation and construction.

The north-west part of Angusshire, being mountainous, is more employed in pasture than in cultivation; but the southern angle of the county, along the tract of the North Esk, is rich and beautiful. There are, in this district, inexhaustible quarries of lime and freestone. The House of *Mathers*, the residence of the BARCLAYS, the Castle of *Laurieston*, belonging to the STRATTONS, and that of *Morphy*, belong-



ing to the GRAHAMS, are old fortresses on, or near, the shore, and, along with the elegant modern church of *St Cyrus*, are worthy of notice.

The number of inhabitants in this shire is supposed to exceed twenty-six thousand.

## ANGUS.



## A N G U S.

THE shire of Angus is sometimes called *Forfar*, from the name of the county-town. This shire is bounded on the north by Aberdeenshire; on the north-east by Kincardineshire; on the east by the British Ocean; on the south by the Frith of Tay, and on the west by Perthshire. Its greatest extent from north to south is about thirty-five miles, from east to west nearly the same.

A vast ridge of the *Grampian Mountains* extends along the northern part of this shire. The hills which terminate this ridge are called the *Braes of Angus*. From those lofty mountains, descend the rivers *North* and *South Esk*. The former divides this county from Kincardineshire for several miles, and reaches the sea a little to the north of Montrose: The latter, after traversing the whole breadth of the county, falls into the bay on the west of the same town.

At



At the foot of the Braes of Angus, stands the Castle of *Edzell*, a most magnificent ruin, originally the seat of LINDSAY of Glenesk, now the property of Mr MAULE of Panmure. The extensive plantations made here by the late proprietor, are likely to be highly ornamental as well as useful.

On the North Esk, is the village of *Strickathrow*. In its vicinity, is a place called *Black Dikes*, or *Battle Dikes*, near which are vestiges of a Roman camp. A little to the west, on the summit of a hill called *Catertbun*, near the village of *Mennuir*, are the remains of an ancient structure, consisting of an immense pile of loose stones, the purpose of which is not well ascertained by antiquaries.

If from the mountains we descend along either of the great branches of the South Esk, we meet with much romantic scenery, frequented by roes and red deer. In this tract, stands the Castle of *Corlachie*, one of the seats of Lord AIRLY; and, lower down, is the Castle of *Findhaven*, an old fort, on the top of a hill rising to a very great height above the surrounding country.

At Aberlemno, not far from Brechin, are two ancient obelisks, with curious sculpture;



sculpture; by some said to have been erected on the final expulsion of the Danes.

The city or borough of *Brechin* is situated on the declivity of a hill, on the north side of the river South Esk, over which there is a good ancient bridge. The Gothic cathedral is partly ruinous, though one of its aisles serves for the parish church. It is adorned with a steeple and a spire. Adjoining to this, is a curious antique round tower, composed of hewn stone. It tapers from the bottom, and is very slender in proportion to its height.

In Brechin there is a manufacture of linen and cotton, and a considerable tannery. The number of the inhabitants is computed at five thousand. Close by the town, on the top of a steep bank, overlooking the river, the bridge, and a beautiful wooded vale below, stands *Brechin Castle*, the ancient seat of the family of PANMURE, and the favourite residence of its present proprietor the Honourable Mr MAULE.

The banks of the South Esk, above Montrose, are rich and beautiful, adorned with many fine seats, and much planting.

The borough of *Montrose* is a well built town, situated on a gentle eminence, in a peninsula



peninsula formed by the German Ocean and the estuary of the South Esk. Over this river, near the town, a bridge is erected. At about two miles distance to the north, a handsome bridge, of seven arches, is thrown over the North Esk. At high water the town is almost surrounded by the sea. The harbour is a fine semicircular basin, defended by a stone pier. A great number of trading vessels belongs to this port, of which several are employed in the whale-fishing. Montrose contains above five thousand inhabitants. The buildings are neat, and many of them in the modern taste. The most remarkable are the town-house, the church, and an elegant Episcopal chapel. An hospital for lunatics has for some time been established here; and the humane founders of this institution have already had the satisfaction to see many instances of its happy effects in alleviating the most deplorable of human miseries. At Montrose a great quantity of malt is made: considerable manufactures of coarse linen, and of coloured and white thread, are carried on. Here, also, are several ropeworks, and a tannery. At the harbour is a wet dock, where ships are built and repaired. The salmon-fishings



ings on the North and South Esks, are very valuable, and form a good branch of commerce. On the South Esk there was formerly a considerable pearl-fishery.

Toward the centre of the shire is *Forfar*, the county-town, containing about three thousand four hundred inhabitants. It is situated in an extensive plain, which extends in a bending direction from Perth to Arbroath, skirted on the south by a range of hills. A canal has been proposed to be carried along this fertile valley, to open a ready communication with the sea. Along this low tract is at present a chain of small lakes of inconsiderable depth, which in many places contain shell-marl, a manure of great value, by means of which the fertility of the adjacent soil has been greatly augmented. In this county, beside immense quantities of grain of every sort, there is perhaps more flax raised than in any space of the same extent in Scotland. Much of the flax is manufactured into osnaburgs, and a variety of other linen goods, by the inhabitants of this place.

Near the town of Forfar there was formerly a lake, now almost drained, on account



count of a stratum of rich marl found at its bottom.

West from Forfar stands the village or town of *Kirriemuir*, a burgh of barony, having a handsome church and spire, and containing about sixteen hundred inhabitants. It has a weekly market, and manufactures linen to a very considerable amount.

Near the village of *Glamis* is *Glamis Castle*, the seat of the Earl of STRATHMORE, an ancient edifice, surrounded by extensive woods. The ornamental turrets exhibit a magnificent specimen of that style of architecture. In the front of the house are seen several statues of the STUART family, as large as life, cast in lead. This castle is noted for the murder of MALCOLM II. in 1034, who, it is said, here fell by the hands of assassins, in an apartment still shown to strangers.

In this vicinity are three ancient obelisks, with curious sculpture; two of them are near the village; one of them, a mile distant, is called *St Orland's Stone*; but it is difficult to ascertain what events they have been intended to commemorate. *De-noon Castle*, an old fortification on the summit



mit of a green hill, stands two miles south-west from Glammis.

The village of *Usan*, said to be a contraction for *Ulysses's Haven*, in this neighbourhood, is remarkable for a lobster-fishery. An immense number of these fish, together with a quantity of beautiful pebbles found among the rocks on this shore, form a branch of trade with London.

*Redcastle*, a venerable ruin, said to have been built by WILLIAM the Lion, and used as a royal hunting-seat, stands on an eminence on Lunan Bay, where the shores are flat, and afford good anchorage for shipping.

Near the high promontory of *Redhead*, stands *Ethie House*, the seat of the Earl of NORTHESK.

To the north of *Arbroath* the shore is bold and rocky, and exhibits several remarkable caverns.

*Aberbrothwick*, or *Arbroath*, is a royal borough, situated within an amphitheatre of small hills, facing the south. It is a considerable town, in which a sail-cloth and linen manufacture is carried on. The harbour is excellent. The number of inhabitants is about five thousand. At this place there was an abbey, said to be founded

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ed by WILLIAM the Lion in 1178. The magnificent ruins of this superb edifice still remain. Near Arbroath there is one of the strongest chalybeate springs known in this country.

To the south-west of Arbroath is the House of *Panmure*, surrounded with fine pleasure-grounds and plantations.

On the summit of a green hill called *Laws*, are seen the remains of a vitrified fort, resembling those in the neighbourhood of Inverness.

*Broughty* or *Burgh-Tay Castle* is a ruinous fort at the entrance to the Frith of Tay, which once commanded that pass. On a small river near it, stand a lint-mill, an oil-mill, and a mill for spinning coarse yarn.

*Dundee* is a large and flourishing town, seated on the north side of the estuary of the Tay. There is here an excellent harbour, and a great deal of shipping. The houses, in general, are neat; and some public buildings have been lately erected, that are noticed by strangers as elegant. Among these are the new church and the town-house. The lofty Gothic square tower in the middle of the town, is part of a superb consecrated edifice, in form of a cross, built in the twelfth century, and dedicated



dedicated to the Virgin MARY. The chief manufactures of this place are glass, osnaburghs or coarse linen, sail-cloth, cordage, coloured and white thread, and buckrams, tanned leather, shoes, and hats. Vast quantities of coarse linen are annually exported from this seat of industry : In one year, above four millions of yards, it is said, have been stamped at the public office. A sugar-house has also here been established, which carries on a successful trade. The town is said to contain about twenty-three thousand inhabitants.

On the north of Dundee, the rich corn-fields and extensive sheep-walks are screened by the *Sidly* or *Sidla Hills*.

Near *Lundie-house*, and in other parts of this county, subterraneous buildings have been discovered, consisting of various apartments ; but their origin and use have not been ascertained by antiquaries. The estate of Lundie is the property of the gallant Admiral Lord DUNCAN, who defeated the Dutch fleet off Camperdown, on 11th October 1797.

Toward the boundary of Perthshire, is the town called *Cupar of Angus*, partly in this county, and part of it in Perthshire. It is pleasantly situated near the confluence of



several considerable streams, and contains about two thousand inhabitants. Here is a Roman camp, containing about twenty-four acres, supposed to have been that of AGRICOLA's army. Near the centre of it was built by MALCOLM II. an Abbey, of which some vestiges still remain.

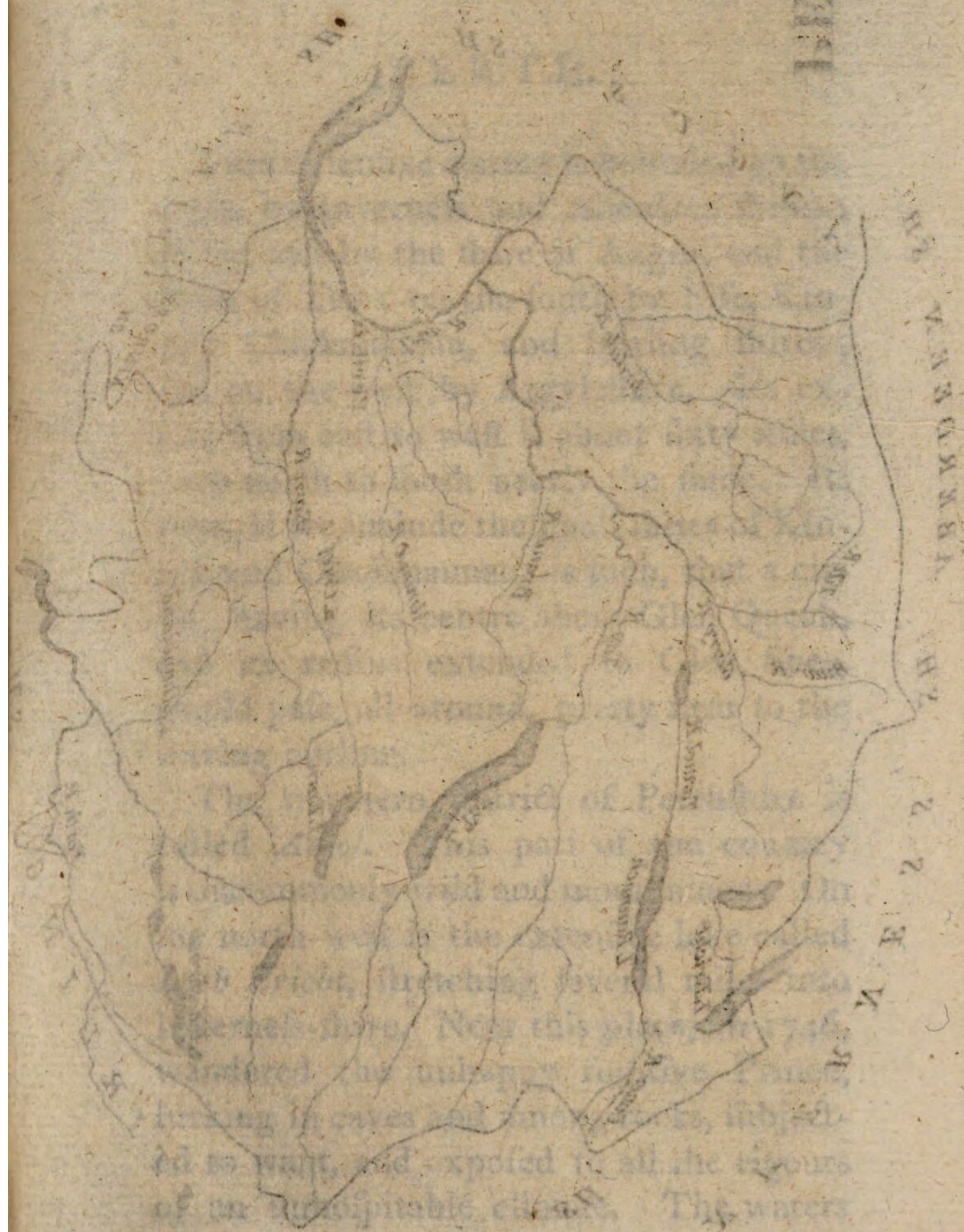
In this part of the country there are several fine seats, as well as remains of antiquity. Higher up the river Isla stands *Airly Castle*, and the Castle of *Balrie*, formerly the property of Viscount FENTON.

In Glen Isla, near Airly Castle, there is a fine cascade of more than seventy feet of perpendicular height. From the rising spray, it is named *The Reeky Linn*.

The county of Angus contains upwards of ninety thousand inhabitants.

## PERTH.







# PERTH





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## PERTH.

THIS extensive county is bounded on the north by Inverness and Aberdeen shires ; on the east by the shire of Angus, and the Frith of Tay ; on the south by Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan, and Stirling shires ; and on the west by Argyleshire. Its extent from east to west is about sixty miles, from north to south nearly the same. Its form, if we include the small shires of Kinross and Clackmannan, is such, that a circle, having its centre about Glen Quech, and its radius extended to Glen Shee, would pass, all around, pretty near to the waving outline.

The northern district of Perthshire is called *Athol*. This part of the country is uncommonly wild and mountainous. On the north-west is the extensive lake called *Loch Erich*, stretching several miles into Inverness-shire. Near this place, in 1746, wandered the unhappy fugitive Prince, lurking in caves and among rocks, subjected to want, and exposed to all the rigours of an inhospitable climate. The waters



of this lake descend into another, of about eleven miles in length, called *Loch Rannoch*. Its southern banks are covered with an ancient forest of pine and birch. Near these woods there is a saw-mill, erected by Government. At the west end of this lake stands the village, or rather military barracks, of *George Town*. About two miles east of Loch Rannoch is *Mount Alexander*, the seat of ROBERTSON of *Struan*, the poet, who celebrates, by the name of *Argentine*, or the Silver Fountain, a fine spring of water at the bottom of this hill.

South from this, the great mountain *Schehallion*, or *Thichallin*, rises more than three thousand five hundred feet in height. Dr MASKELYNE, Astronomer Royal, visited this mountain some years ago, to make experiments and observations on its power of attraction on the pendulum.

From Loch Rannoch issues the rapid river *Tummel*, which, after exhibiting many cataracts and beautiful cascades in passing through its rocky channel, forms itself into a smooth lake called *Loch Tummel*, and afterwards falls into the Garry. The *Garry* descends from the mountains to the east of Loch Erich. Its source is about midway between the inns of *Dalwhinnie* and *Dalnacardoch*.



*Dalnacardoch.* The military road runs along the side of the hills, above the river, which holds its course in a direction nearly south-east.

About half a mile above the village of *Logierait*, which stands on the point of land formed by the confluence of the Tay and the Tummel, are the remains of a castle, to which ROBERT II. is said to have retired after he resigned the administration of public affairs.

The rivers *Bruar* and *Tilt* descend from the northern mountains, and flow toward the centre of the county, till they also fall into the Garry. Their united streams, along with the Tummel, join the Tay below the village of *Logierait*. These rivers abound with trout, and afford good salmon-fishing.

East from the Tilt is the great mountain *Bengloe*. On the south side of *Bengloe*, is a very remarkable cave, which is narrow at its entrance, and so deep, that no person ever had courage enough to explore its whole extent. Near the point where the shires of Aberdeen, Angus and Perth meet, lies the *Spital of Glenshee*, a noted pass into the Grampian mountains.



In this wild region there are many Druidical remains ; particularly, there is a rhomboidal rock, of nearly three tons weight, resting on another on a level with the ground, and so nicely poised, that, by pressing either extremity, a rocking motion is produced, which continues to twenty-fix or more vibrations, after the pressure is withdrawn, before the rock returns to rest in its horizontal position. MASON, the poet, thus expresses the ancient belief respecting such stones :

..... " Behold yon huge  
 " And unhewn sphere of living adamant,  
 " Which, poised by magic, rests its central weight  
 " On yonder pointed rock : Firm as it seems,  
 " Such is its strange and virtuous property,  
 " It moves obsequious to the gentlest touch  
 " Of him whose breast is pure ; but, to a traitor,  
 " Tho' even a giant's prowess nerv'd his arm,  
 " It stands as fix'd as Snowdon."

CARACTACUS.

Here are also several stones set on end, of considerable height, called *Cromleaca*, *stones of worship*. Similar stones, of the same name, in the southern part of the island, are described in the Memoirs of a Literary Society at Exeter.

Returning to the confluence of the Tilt and the Garry, we find, near the angle they form,



form, the town of *Blair-Athol*. Close by this town, is *Blair Castle*, a seat of the Duke of *ATHOLE*. This noble fabric stands on an eminence, rising from a beautiful plain, and is surrounded with hills, woods, and deep glens. In its vicinity are many fine water-falls. That called *York Cascade*, on the Tilt, is much admired for its broken stages, and the beautiful birch trees that fringe the surrounding rocks. The extensive plantations that adorn this romantic scene, are diversified with many fine spreading firs of the spruce kind,

.....“ A stately progeny of pines ;  
 “ With all their floating foliage richly robed.”

The vast mountains and wastes in this district, abound with various kinds of heath-fowl. Here, too, are seen herds of wild stags and roebucks.

Near the confluence of the Tummel and Garry is the pass of *Killicrankie*, noted for the fall of the brave Viscount of *DUNDEE*, in July 1689.

In the vicinity of the village of *Moulin*, and along the course of the Garry, some valuable oak woods, and several large plantations of firs, adorn the country. The ruins of the old castle of *Moulin*, are also



worthy of notice. The skull of a very large horned animal was found in a marl pit here, and is preserved at Athole-House.

The next division of Perthshire is called *Braedalbane*. In the western part of this district is *Loch Lyon*, from which a river descends, which falls into the Tay below *Fortingall*. On the northern bank of the river *Lyon*, are seen the remains of a circular fort, on the top of a hill. Many vestiges of Roman encampments; curious round towers; and other remains of antiquity, are met with in different parts of this country. The woody vale, through which this river flows, is called *Glen Lyon*. Between this place and Loch Tay, *Benlawers* lifts its majestic head more than four thousand feet above the subjacent country. Stags, Alpine hares, heath-fowl, grouse, and ptarmigans, inhabit the different regions of this mountain.

At the most westerly point of the shire, are the sources of the Tay, near the place called *Tyndrum*. This is the highest part of the country; and the waters, descending from different parts of this mountainous tract, flow toward opposite seas. Near *Tyndrum*,



Tyndrum, some veins of lead have been worked.

The most remarkable objects in this lofty region, are the vast mountains of *Bendoran* and *Dochart*, covered almost perpetually with snow. The country people imagine these to be enchanted mountains. Before the storm begin to rage, they emit a hollow sound which forebodes it. Sounds of this kind are, however, not uncommon, and were noticed by the ancients as signs of tempestuous weather :

..... " Altis

" Montibus audiri fragor." VIRG.

*Ben More*, or " the Great Mountain," by the side of Loch Dochart, is of a conical figure. It was, in former times, a deer-forest, but is now converted into a sheep-walk. Its elevation above the level of the sea, is between three and four thousand feet.

*Loch Dochart* is a beautiful lake, about three miles in length, in which a wooded island, adorned with the ruins of an old castle, forms a very picturesque scene. The waters of this lake are discharged into Loch Tay.

*Loch Tay* is about fifteen miles long, and in many places above a mile broad. Some years



years ago, a remarkable agitation was observed in this lake. An account of that phenomenon has since been published\*. On the 12th of September 1784, the lake was observed to ebb and flow several times in the space of a quarter of an hour, when all at once the waters rushed from the east and west in opposite currents, so as to form a ridge, leaving the channel dry, to the distance of almost a hundred yards from its usual boundary. When the opposite waves met, they burst with a clashing noise and much foam; the waters then flowed out at least five yards beyond their ordinary limits. The flux and reflux continued gradually decreasing for about two hours; for several days a similar motion was observed in the waters, but not in the same degree as on the first day. The banks of this lake are beautifully wooded; and the various streams that are poured into it from the steep rocky mountains, after a fall of rain, exhibit some fine cascades, one, in particular, at the Hermitage, above Taymouth, of great height and beauty, overhung

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\* Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, vol. i. Physical Class, p. 200.



overhung by thickets of hazel and birch. On a small woody island near the east end of the lake, are seen the ruins of a Priory, founded, in 1122, by ALEXANDER I.

At the western extremity of Loch Tay, is the village of *Killin*; and, at the east end, that of *Kenmore*, which is regularly built, and beautifully situated on an eminence, overlooking the lake and the river issuing from it. Over the river there is an elegant bridge of five arches.

The seat of the Earl of BREADALBANE at *Taymouth*, is an ancient castle modernized. It stands on a lawn between two mountains which open to the lake. Behind it flows the Tay, at this place a broad and rapid stream. Many delightful winding walks are made along the banks of the river, and among the great plantations of pines on the adjacent hills.

In the fertile vale of Strath Tay, stands *Castle Menzies*. Between the villages of *Weem* and *Aberfeldy*, there is a bridge over the Tay. At the latter village there is a cotton manufacture.

*Dunkeld* is situated amid vast rocks, partly naked and partly wooded, under which the Tay rolls his majestic stream. Its romantic situation, and the advantage of drinking



drinking goats whey, invite much genteel company to this place in the summer months. Dunkeld is the market-town of this part of the Highlands, and carries on some manufacture of linen. The seat of the Duke of ATHOLE here, is rather a fine villa than a ducal mansion. It has, however, been the object of much attention and expence. “ This favoured spot (says “ Mr GILPIN) consists of a small circular “ valley, furrounded by a grand skreen of “ mountains. The base of those moun- “ tains is washed by the Tay, at this place “ broad, deep, and silent.” The whole valley is interspersed with wood, and is adorned with cascades, sloping banks, and beautiful winding walks.

The ruin of a cathedral, shrouded with wood, stands near the house. Part of this ancient pile is now the parish-church.

The river *Braan*, descending from the hills east of Loch Tay, falls into the Tay a little above Dunkeld. At a place called the *Rumbling Bridge*, this river exhibits a grand scene: Under an arch thrown over a narrow chasm, between two projecting rocks that almost meet, its whole waters are precipitated in a fall of nearly fifty feet.

The



The Duke of ATHOLE's plantations and pleasure-grounds, cover more than a thousand acres of ground : they are beautiful beyond description. " At the Hermitage \*,  
" on the river Braan, (says the author last  
" mentioned), the whole stream, in foam-  
" ing violence, forcing its way through an  
" abrupt and rocky descent, exhibits an  
" astonishing cascade. At the bottom, it  
" has formed an abyss, in which the wheel-  
" ing waters suffer a new agitation, though  
" of a different kind."

On the south side of the vale below Dunkeld, the hill of *Birnam*, rendered classic ground by the magic pen of SHAKESPEARE, rises with rude and striking magnificence : but it is now totally divested of wood. It abounds with fine slate, and contains veins of lead ore. Of *Dunfinnan Castle* no vestige remains except a double ditch, on the top of a mountain. At a considerable distance to the west, at *Carnbeddie*, traces of *Macbeth's* first castle are said to be observed.

To the east of Dunkeld, runs a vale at the foot of the mountains, and a chain of lakes, adorned with gentlemens seats, wooded banks,

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\* Sometimes called *Offian's Hall*.



banks, and rural scenery. On a small but pleasant island in one of these lakes, the *Loch of Clunie*, stands an old castle in good repair, an occasional summer residence of the family of AIRLY. The ruins of a castle of still greater antiquity, said to be a hunting-seat of KENNETH MACALPIN, stand on the top of a large green mound, partly natural and partly artificial, on the west bank of this lake. *Forneth*, the seat of THOMAS ELDER, Esq. Lord Provost of the city of Edinburgh, stands on an elevated situation, on the north-west bank of the lake, commanding a very beautiful, though not an extensive, prospect. Roes are sometimes seen in this district, and, in sharp winters, the red deer resort to the forest of Clunie. Above four centuries ago, *Laighwood Park*, about a mile square, was inclosed with a stone wall, in some places still six or seven feet high, and four feet broad at top.

On the banks of the river Airdle, lies the village of *Blairgourie*, which is a burgh of barony, and contains about four hundred inhabitants. GEORGE DRUMMOND, Esq. to whom the city of Edinburgh is so much indebted for the improvements he set on foot, and part of which he had the



the pleasure to see completed, was born at *Newton House*, in the vicinity of Blairgourie.

The country to the south is part of the extensive plain called Strathmore, already mentioned. The soil in this tract is excellent; and rich shell-marl is found in abundance. Great quantities of flax and grain are here raised by means of this manure.

The village of *Rattray* is situated on the river *Ericht*. The ancient castles of *Rattray* and *Craighall* are seen in this neighbourhood. The latter is built on the summit of a vast rock overlooking the *Ericht*, and in ancient times was a place of great strength.

Not far distant, to the north-east, lies the village of *Alyth*, containing upwards of a thousand inhabitants, who are employed chiefly in the manufacture of linen. On the summit of *Barry Hill*, which is only about a mile in circumference at the base, and above six hundred and fifty feet in height, stands an ancient fortification, part of which has been vitrified: By tradition, this fort is said to have been the place where Queen VANORA, wife of the British King, ARTHUR, was imprisoned; but the particulars



particulars of her history are not known with certainty. What is said to be her monument, at Meigle, not far distant, is, perhaps, the most curious relict of antiquity in this part of the country.

Near the village of *Meigle*, stands *Belmont Castle*, the seat of the Right Hon. JAMES STEWART MACKENZIE, Lord Privy Seal, brother to the late Marquis of BUTE.

The singular situation of *Delvin*, on an elevated plain on the north side of the Tay, above its junction with the *Isla*, and the ruins of *Kinclaven Castle* on the south, merit particular notice. The latter is a striking specimen of the ancient strong-holds of this country.

On the east side of the Tay, near its confluence with the *Isla*, are seen a few scattered trees, the remains of the once extensive wood of *Shortwood Shaw*, where WALLACE is said to have eluded the pursuit and search of a thousand of his enemies.

At *Stanley*, on the west side of the Tay, there is a cotton-work, and a handsome village, built on a regular plan, and containing about four hundred inhabitants.

At *Luncarty*, a few miles north from Perth, is one of the most extensive bleaching-grounds



ing-grounds in Scotland. This place is signalized by the great victory obtained by the Scots over the Danes in 970, where the gallant HAY, and his two sons, are said to have turned the tide of conquest in favour of their countrymen. In these fields, (which are now covered with linen-cloth, or with luxuriant crops of wheat and other grain), swords, spears, and targets, occasionally dug up in the course of agriculture, and in the formation of canals for the purposes of bleaching, furnish every day fresh proofs of the authenticity of Scottish history :

.....“ Finibus illis  
 “ Agricola, incurvo terram molitus aratro,  
 “ Exesa inveniet scabra rubigine pila.” VIRG.

The manufactures at *Pitcairn Green*, *Cromwell Park*, and *Stormontfield*, employ many hands.

The river *Almond*, or *Ammon*, descending from the Grampian hills through a wild romantic glen, to which it gives name, falls into the Tay nearly opposite to Scone. On its banks, at the foot of the mountains, are still to be seen the trenches of a Roman encampment ; and, lower down, the graves of two celebrated beau-



ties, whose names are well known from the tragical ballad of *Bessy Bell and Mary Gray*. On the fourth side of the river, and at no great distance from it, are the village, wood, and castle, of *Methven*. The castle is of considerable antiquity. The village may contain about four hundred inhabitants, many of whom are employed in the linen-manufacture. Here are two paper-mills, and several mills for manufacturing grain.

It is said, that *Bertha*, or Old Perth, stood on the banks of this river, near where it falls into the Tay; that it was swept away by a great flood in 1200, and afterwards rebuilt where Perth now stands: But there seems to be sufficient reason to believe, that Perth has always stood nearly on the same ground which it at present occupies.

It is thought, that the Roman army under the command of AGRICOLA, in its progress northward, previous to the decisive engagement with GALGACUS, crossed the Tay very near the mouth of the Almond, where there are still some remains of the wooden frame of a bridge.

A canal above four miles in length, supposed to be a work of the Romans, carries



carries a great quantity of the waters of the river Almond through the town of Perth, which serves to drive its mills, and to answer other useful purposes.

Here *Ruthven Castle*, or *Huntington Tower*, and *Tibbermore*, deserve to be noticed, whether we regard their ancient or their present state : The former, once the residence of the GOWRIE family, now of a set of industrious manufacturers ; the latter, once a wild waste, the scene of battles and of bloodshed, now in a high state of cultivation.

On an eminence on the east side of the Tay, stands the ancient palace of *Scone*, the birthplace of the celebrated Earl of MANSFIELD. The Abbey, still more ancient, founded by ALEXANDER I. in 1114, is supposed, from the foundations that have been dug up, to have enclosed a space of twelve acres within its walls. Here the Scottish Kings were crowned, in the celebrated stone chair, once considered as the palladium of Scottish Empire. This chair is now in Westminster Abbey.

The village of Scone stands not far from the palace. It contains nearly five hundred inhabitants.



*Perth* is situated in an extensive plain, on the banks of the Tay. So beautiful is the approach to this town, that the Roman army, it is said, on seeing its noble river, burst into the exclamation of *Ecce Tyberim!* The town is built according to a regular plan; and most of the houses are in the modern taste. It contains about twenty thousand inhabitants. Here are two churches, one of which was formerly part of a fine Monastery. An elegant stone bridge, of nine arches, is thrown over the Tay at the east end of the town. The *North* and *South Inches* are extensive pleasure-grounds, fringed with trees: The walks, which are delightful, especially on the banks of the Tay, are frequented by the inhabitants of the town; and the interior areas are commodious places for military exercises. In former times, Perth was occasionally the residence of the Scottish Kings, and the seat of the Parliament and Courts of Justice. JAMES I. a most amiable and accomplished Prince, was murdered in the Monastery here, at the instigation of his uncle. In this town, in 1550, JOHN KNOX, the Reformer, preached his first public sermon against Popery.



Its happy situation for trade, the Tay being here a navigable river, renders Perth a very flourishing town. A great linen and cotton manufacture is here established: The value of the goods annually manufactured, has been estimated at more than two hundred thousand pounds Sterling. Bleaching and printing of linen and cotton is carried on in its vicinity to a great amount.

From the fertile country around, of which this town is the emporium, much wheat, barley, and flax, is annually exported. Its imports are estimated at thirty thousand pounds Sterling annually. The salmon-fishings in the Tay form a great object of commerce. Immense quantities of that fish are sent from hence to London and Edinburgh. A pearl-fishery in this river, was carried on very successfully about fifty years ago; but now, few pearls are here found. The house of the celebrated Earl of GOWRIE, noted for the dubious conspiracy against King JAMES VI. is now converted into artillery-barracks.

The ancient castle of *Elcho*, on the south bank of the Tay, about three miles below Perth, is worthy of notice. It



gives the title of Lord ELCHO to the eldest son of the Earl of WEMYSS.

The woody hills of *Kinnoul* and *Moncrieff*, on opposite sides of the Tay, are remarkable for the beautiful and extensive prospect from their summits.

Near the Hill of Kinnoul stands the old castle of *Kinfauns*, in which has been kept for more than five hundred years, a large sword, said to have belonged to THOMAS CHARTERS of Longueville, the friend of WALLACE, and the adherent of BRUCE in all his wars.

In the fertile *Carse of Gowrie*, which extends to the east along the north side of the estuary of the Tay, there are several neat villages, among which is that of *Balldugarno*, lately erected by Lord KINNNAIRD. On a rocky eminence, near the east end of this fertile tract, stands *Castle Huntly*, commanding one of the richest and most pleasant prospects of which this or any other country can boast. Near it, is the village of *Longforgan*, which was erected into a burgh of barony in 1672. It contains more than six hundred inhabitants. To the south-west, at the distance of a few miles, is the village of  
*Errol,*



*Errol*, which contains about eight hundred persons.

Through the south-west part of the county extends the plain of *Strathearn*, screened on the north by the Grampian Mountains, and on the south by the *Ochils*, (or perhaps *Oak hills*, because they were in former times covered with oak), which are green and softly swelling hills, affording many excellent sheep-walks. The *Earn*, a considerable river, issuing from a lake of that name, meanders beautifully, for above twenty miles, through this charming valley. This plain contains a number of fine villas and country-seats. In the south-eastern part, called *Lower Strathearn*, is *Abernethy*, with its ancient tower, said to have been once the capital of the Picts. The inhabitants of this ancient city, so much decayed, may still amount to about a thousand. The bridge over the Earn, nearly opposite to *Moncrieff House*, is supposed to be of great antiquity.

*Pitcailly Wells* are remarkable saline springs, the waters of which have a brackish taste, and are esteemed very beneficial in scorbutic disorders. At a little distance are seen the house and birken wood of *In-*



*vermay*, the subject of a well-known pastoral song. On the north side of the Earn stands *Duplin House*, now modernized, the seat of the Earl of KINNOUL, (originally the residence of the family of OLIPHANT), rising amid forests of ancient trees. The battle of Duplin, in 1332, so fatal to the Scots, signalizes this place.

A little to the south-west of Duplin, we may remark the rising village of *Dunning*, and the house of *Duncruib*, the residence of Lord ROLLO.

The village of *Auchterarder*, once a royal borough, is situated on an eminence, and contains nearly six hundred inhabitants.

In this neighbourhood, near *Gleneagles*, are the sources of the two rivers *Ruthven* and *Allen*. They run in different directions. The former falls into the Earn; the latter, after passing through Dunblane, falls into the Forth above Stirling. On the river Ruthven are seen the ruins of the old castle of *Kincardine*, formerly the residence of the ancestors of the Duke of MONTROSE, and, not far distant, those of the castle of *Tullibardine*.

To the south of Auchterarder, part of Perthshire is interjected between Clackmannan



mannan and Kinrofs shires. In this district flows the *Devon*, a truly pastoral stream. The nature of the ground has forced it to take a very circuitous course. Although its track would probably measure nearly forty miles, yet it falls into the Forth at the distance only of six miles from its source. Near the village of *Crook*, it winds entirely round, and runs in an opposite direction, almost parallel to its former course, passing through the beautiful vale called *Glendevon*. Here is another *Rumbling Bridge*, similar to that over the Braan. In several places the river has forced its way, in a surprising manner, through obstructing rocks. At the *Cal-dron-lin*, in the lapse of ages, it has worn away the softer parts of the stone, and formed immense pits, into which the water falls with a tremendous noise. The hollow sound which proceeds from the bottom of the chasm, and the boiling turbulence of the water dashing on the rocks, appal the spectator. Below this, the whole river is precipitated in one sheet from a height of forty feet, upon huge stones torn from the face of the rock.

*Loch Earn*, which gives name to the river already mentioned, and also to the  
fertile



fertile vale through which it flows, is a beautiful lake, about eight miles in length, and in most places not more than one mile in breadth. It is surrounded by lofty mountains, and skirted with wood. It lies nearly east and west, and is only a few miles distant from Loch Tay. There is an extensive and valuable oak wood near the head of the valley connected with Loch Earn.

Between this lake and the village of Crief, no fewer than five stone bridges are built across the river Earn. In this tract is the village of *Comrie*, remarkable as the place where several slight shocks of an earthquake have been felt, in 1789, and since that period. At *Dalgin Ross*, on the south side of the river, there are vestiges of two Roman camps, united by an *agger*. The pleasure-grounds and plantations at *Daneira Lodge*, contribute to embellish this part of the country.

The hills and woods of *Ochertyre*, embosomed in an amphitheatre of surrounding mountains, add much to the beauty of the scene. In this neighbourhood was born Colonel Dow, author of the "*History of Hindostan*."

It



It is perhaps worthy of remark, that, in the short space of a mile and a half, there are fifteen mills erected on the stream that descends from Loch Turret, above Crief; and that a canal might be conducted, without a lock, from Crief to within a mile of the Tay.

The town of *Crief*, situated on the declivity of a hill, on the north side of the Earn, contains about two thousand inhabitants. It has great annual markets for cattle, and considerable manufactures of various kinds.

The village of *Muthil*, on the opposite side of the river, stands, in rather a low situation, on the great road from Inverness to Stirling. It contains upwards of four hundred inhabitants.

In its vicinity is *Drummond Castle*, the ancient seat of the noble family of PERTH, built in the year 1490, having around it much planting, and enjoying an extensive prospect to the east.

Amid the windings of the Earn, are the venerable ruins of the abbey of *Innerpaffray*; near which are a gratis school for poor children, and a library for the entertainment and benefit of the public, founded



founded by GILBERT, Earl of STRATH-EARN.

Not far distant are two Roman camps; one at *Strageath*, near Innerpaffray, and the other at *Ardoch*, close by the highway from Stirling to Inverness. The latter is, perhaps, the most complete of any in this country, and is sufficiently large to have contained all the troops of AGRICOLA.

To the east of the public road, on the slope of a range of hills, lies *Sheriff-moor*, the scene of a bloody though indecisive conflict, in 1715, between the Rebel Army under the Earl of MAR, and the King's forces under the Duke of ARGYLE.

The village of *Dunblane*, though low, and rather irregularly built, is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river *Allen*. This town was formerly a bishop's see. Here the excellent Dr LEIGHTON, consecrated in 1662, resided seven years, before he was preferred to the archbishopric of Glasgow. He here instituted a public library, and bequeathed to it, at his death, his own ample collection of books. This valuable library has received considerable additions since its first institution. The ruins of the Bishop's Palace still remain, and part of the ancient Cathedral is now occupied



occupied as a parish-church. Dunblane contains about two thousand inhabitants.

A plane tree, in this neighbourhood, has attained to an uncommon size. In circumference, it measures, at the ground, twenty-seven feet; where smallest, eighteen; and, where it branches, thirty.

The village of *Doune* is regularly built, and contains nearly a thousand inhabitants. The lofty ruins of the castle, which stand on a beautiful green knoll, overlook the river *Teith*, two or three miles above its junction with the Forth.

The two principal branches which form the *Teith*, descend each from a chain of lakes; the one on the north, and the other on the south, side of the lofty mountain *Ben Liddie*.

*Balvaig*, the northern branch, descends from the rugged mountains called the *Braes of Balquhiddie*, and passes through three lakes, *Doine*, *Voil*, and *Lubnaig*, before it join the other. *Lubnaig*, or “the winding lake,” bends round a point of *Ben Liddie*, which overlooks it, the rock rising, nearly perpendicular, from the water’s edge to an amazing height. Almost opposite, lived for some time the late Mr

BRUCE,



BRUCE, while composing the History of his Travels; pleased, it is said, with tracing, in the rude grandeur of this lake and rock, a faint resemblance to the lakes and mountains of Abyssinia.

The southern branch, issuing from *Loch Ketterin*, passes through two other lakes, *Achry* and *Vennachar*, and joins the northern branch at Callendar.

The village of *Callendar* is remarkable for its singularly beautiful situation, as well as for the neat and regular manner in which it is built. It contains nearly a thousand inhabitants.

The beautiful and picturesque scenery known by the name of the *Trosachs*, at the east end of Loch Ketterin, merits notice. The lake, eight miles in length, and skirted with natural wood, occupies the bottom of a winding valley, lying between the mountains Ben Venu and Ben Liddie. Its west end is four miles only, distant from Loch Lomond. Every object that can affect the mind with ideas of the rude grandeur and sublimity of Nature, seems here assembled; and no traveller of taste can view this scene without delight and astonishment.

Another



Another chain of lakes, in the bottom of the vale between Ben Lomond and Ben Venu, gives rise to the *Forth*. The lake of *Monteith*, also, about five miles in circumference, sends forth the surplus of its waters to augment the same river, which, in that part of its course, has little appearance of attaining to that greatness by which it is distinguished after its junction with the *Teith*.

The village of *Deanston*, adjacent to that of *Doune*, is inhabited chiefly by the labouring people belonging to the *Adelphi* Cotton-work, where upwards of nine hundred persons are employed.

*Blair-Drummond House* stands on the south banks of the *Teith*. The parks and pleasure-grounds are extensive and beautiful. This elegant country-seat was the property, and often the residence, of the late Lord *KAMES*, who, by liberal exertions, discovered, or at least improved, a very ingenious method of removing a thick stratum of peat-earth from the clay-soil below, by means of a stream of water floating it away. Of the extensive morasses called the *Moss of Kincardine* and *Moss Flanders*, forty or fifty acres are thus annually



nually cleared, and rendered fit for the purposes of agriculture\*.

The united villages of *Thornhill* and *Norristoun*, in this vicinity, contain about six hundred inhabitants. Here is a tannery and some other manufactures.

The number of souls in Perthshire probably exceeds one hundred and thirty thousand.

## F I F E.

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\* For a particular account of the operation of clearing off the peat-earth, the immense trees of oak dug up, and other curiosities, see Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, vol. iii. p. 266. Physical Class.

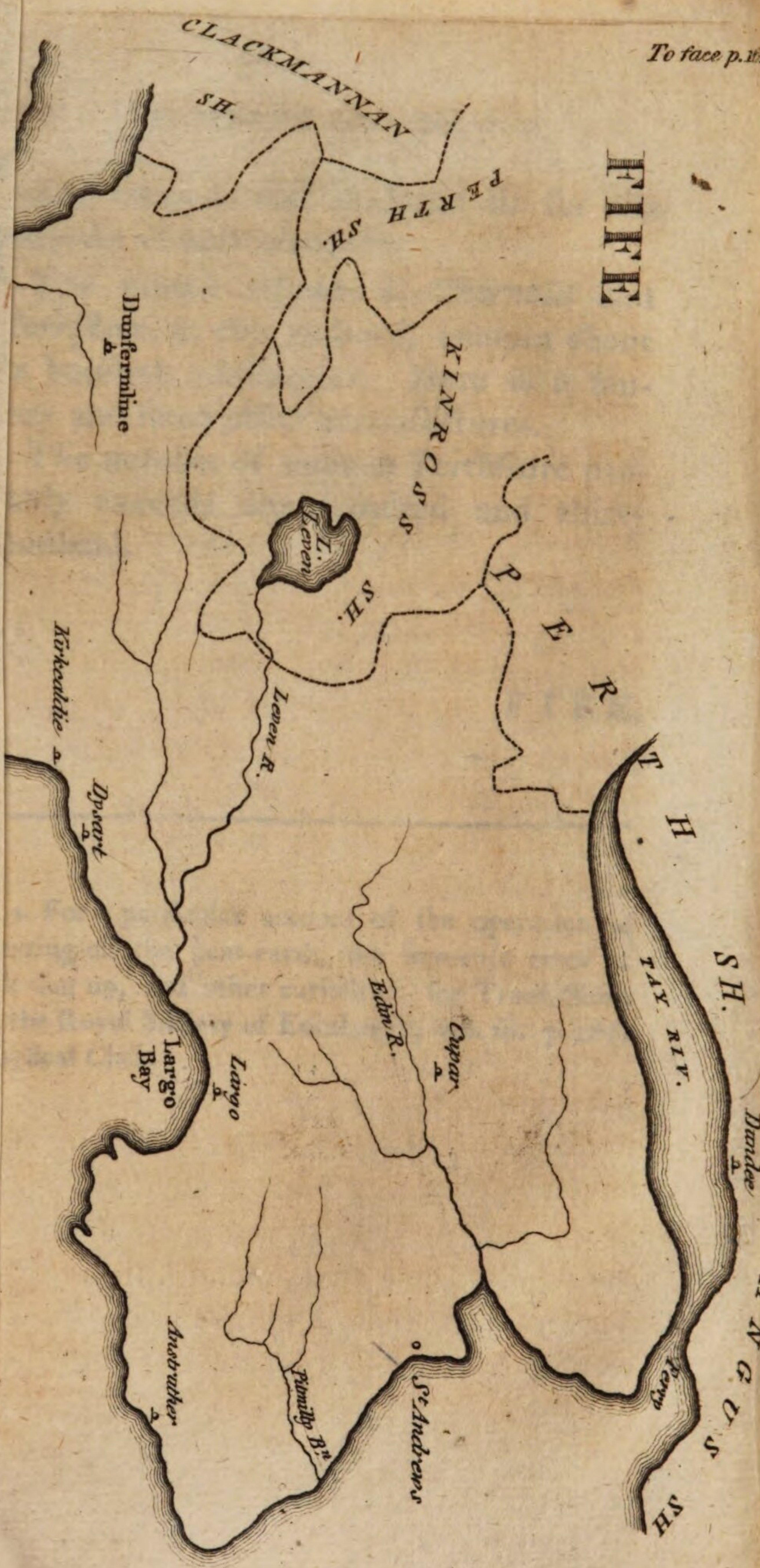


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# FIFE





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 F I F E.

THIS county is bounded on three sides by water. On the north by the estuary of the Tay; on the east by the British Ocean; on the south by the Frith of Forth; and on the west by the shires of Kinross, Perth and Clackmannan. Its figure is very irregular. Its greatest breadth is about sixteen miles; its length above fifty.

Fifehire, though not mountainous, is exceedingly hilly; but its hills are for the most part green, and many of them cultivated to the summit. Of these the highest is West Lomond, which rises about thirteen hundred feet above the level of the sea. The elevation of East Lomond is somewhat less.

Near the centre of the county is the burgh of *Falkland*, with which we shall begin our survey. This town stands at the foot of the East Lomond hill, and on one side of that extensive vale which reaches from the borders of Kinross-shire, north-east, to Cupar. It was formerly a

L

royal



royal residence. The magnificent ruins of the palace afford some idea of its ancient grandeur. Some apartments in it are still inhabited. Falkland, like all the other towns of this county, has some linen manufacture. It contains about a thousand inhabitants, many of whom are employed in agriculture. In its vicinity are two villages, *Newton* and *Freuchie*; the first contains nearly two hundred, the latter five hundred, inhabitants. Vestiges of encampments are seen at *Nuthill* and *Maiden Castle*.

The vale already mentioned extends along the centre of the county. It is about sixteen miles in length, and three in breadth. It was formerly a sandy and barren tract; but it is now enriched by cultivation, and embellished by many villas and plantations. The river *Eden* passes through it, flowing in an eastern course.

The village of *Kettle* stands on the south side of the vale, and has about five hundred inhabitants. In limestone quarries in its vicinity, petrifications, and impressions of vegetable substances, have been found. The tower of *Scot Starvets*, or *Scots Tarbet*, built on an eminence, is a conspicuous object toward the east end of the vale.



vale. *Struthers*, an ancient seat of the Earls of CRAWFURD; and *Craighall*, formerly the seat of Sir THOMAS HOPE, stand in this neighbourhood. Near the village of *Ceres*, the celebrated LUNARDI descended in his aërial vehicle, in October 1785, having performed a voyage of thirty-two miles in an hour and twenty minutes.

*Cupar*, the county-town, is built on the north bank of the Eden. It is a burgh of great antiquity. Its castle was long the residence of the powerful Thanes of FIFE; but was demolished in the reign of DAVID II. It contains about three thousand inhabitants, many of whom are manufacturers. Five hundred thousand yards of coarse linen are said to be stamped here annually. The bleaching of linen and tanning of leather, are carried on to a considerable extent. Near Cupar is the *Mount*, the estate of Sir DAVID LINDSAY, the most celebrated Poet in the court of JAMES V. Colonel CLEPHANE is the twenty-ninth of the name, in lineal descent, who has possessed *Carlogie-House*.

The situation of the village of *Dairfie*, on the same side of the Eden, is very beautiful. Archbishop SPOTTISWOOD is said to have built the church and spire in 1622,



and here, it is believed, he wrote his History. *Crawfurd-Lodge*, *Rankeiller*, *Ramornie*, and *Melville-House*, the seat of the Earl of LEVEN, with their extensive plantations, add much to the beauty of the vale. A square tower in Melville Park, was once the residence of Cardinal BEATOUN.

Toward the north from Falkland, stands *Auchtermuchty*, a royal burgh, containing eleven hundred inhabitants. It has its charter from JAMES IV. A little to the west stands the village of *Strathmiglo*.

Passing over the range of hills, between Auchtermuchty and the Tay, we meet with the lake of *Lindores*, a fine sheet of water, nearly a mile in length. On the southern bank of the Tay, in the north west corner of the county, is the village of *Newburgh*, which contains nearly sixteen hundred inhabitants, and has some share of trade and manufactures. The Abbey of Lindores, in this vicinity, is now so completely ruinous, that we cannot accurately ascertain its extent.

Eastward along the coast stands *Norman Law*, a high hill, with remains of old fortifications, where the northern invaders  
are



are said to have deposited their plunder during their incursions, till they found it convenient to return homeward.

Near it there are also traces of a Roman camp ; and at no very great distance, the old castle of *Balinbriek*, long the residence of the family of *Roths*.

Amid the ruins of the Abbey of *Balmerino*, are still to be seen some pillars of excellent workmanship, and of most durable stone, covered by a beautiful arch. This abbey was founded in 1229, by ALEXANDER II. and his mother EMERGARDA, widow of WILLIAM the Lion. Unlike most monasteries, it has a commanding view of the river, Dundee, and the rich vale of the Carse of Gowry. A copice wood extends about a mile along the banks of the Tay. A little farther east stands *Woodhaven*, a small sea-port, where the passage boats ply between Dundee and the coast of Fife.

The south bank of the Tay, from Newburgh to *Broughty*, or Burgh Tay, Castle, where the Frith contracts, consists of a range of gently sloping green hills of considerable height.

The village of *Ferry-Port-on-Craigs* stands opposite to Broughty Castle, and



contains upwards of seven hundred inhabitants. The passage here, though much less frequented than formerly, since the bridge at Perth was built, is reckoned remarkably safe. *Scots Craig* was the country residence of Archbishop JAMES SHARP, and of his son Sir WILLIAM. There are also in this neighbourhood the remains of an old castle, of which several vaults are still entire; but tradition and written records are equally silent concerning it.

Toward the mouth of the Eden, where it falls into the Bay of St Andrews, stands *Leuchars*, a rising village, having a considerable number of inhabitants, mostly manufacturers.

At *Blebo*, not far from St Andrews, there are promising appearances of lead-ore. In this neighbourhood is the Den of *Dura*, a romantic and beautiful narrow glen.

The city of *St Andrews* is situated at the bottom of a bay, on the level top of a small hill, extending east and west, having an open prospect to the sea. The view is bounded on the land side by a semicircular range of hills. The harbour is rather incommodious, and admits only small vessels. This town was formerly the seat of a Metropolitan Bishop. The cathedral, the chapel of St Regulus, (the square



square tower of which has been lately repaired), the church of St Salvator, and the Priory, have been noble Gothic structures. The Castle of St Andrews was the scene of the cruelty and the punishment of the noted Cardinal BEATOUN, who was there put to death in 1546.

St Andrews was, in former times, by far the most regular city in Scotland. Four spacious parallel streets terminated by the lofty cathedral on the east, and the city wall on the west, were crossed at right angles by several narrow streets or lanes. As it derived its dignity and splendour from the church, we need not be surprised, that the Reformation reduced it to a heap of deserted ruins. Though it cannot be expected to recover its original glory, yet, by the advantages of its situation, and the industry of its inhabitants, it will probably soon regain a high degree of respectability for trade and manufactures. The city of St Andrews contains about two thousand five hundred inhabitants.

The celebrated university of this town was founded by Bishop WARDLAW in 1411. Its retired and healthy situation is peculiarly favourable to the students. The Professors, who teach the various branch-



es of literature, are men of distinguished virtue and abilities; and from the narrow limits of the society, the character of every student is perfectly known. Hence, even the smallest irregularity is instantly discovered and checked. Vice, therefore, can make but little progress in this place, since the incorrigible are not permitted to remain long the corrupters of the rest.

Along the southern coast of this country there is a great number of small boroughs, which were chiefly erected by JAMES VI.

The borough of *Crail*, small as it is, containing only about thirteen hundred inhabitants, is said to hold the King to be perpetual Provost of the town,—an honour which his present Majesty, perhaps, never knew he possessed. It is, however, a place of great antiquity, and had a charter from ROBERT I. Here the Danes are said to have put to death, in a small cave on the shore, CONSTANTINE, the King of Scots, whom they had taken prisoner after their defeat on the banks of the Leven. King DAVID I. frequently resided here.

*Kilrenny* contains about a thousand inhabitants. This, as well as some other towns



towns along the coast, must have suffered from the decline of the fisheries. Hence, the burghs of *East* and *West Anstruthers* are become very inconsiderable.

The burgh of *Pittenweem* contains upwards of eleven hundred inhabitants. Here is the ruin of an abbey. Dr DOUGLAS, bishop of Salisbury, was born, and received the first rudiments of his education, at this place.

At the town of *St Monance*, part of a stately Gothic pile of hewn-stone, in the form of a cross, with a square steeple in the centre, founded by DAVID II. still serves for the parish church. This town contains about eight hundred inhabitants.

*Earl's Ferry*, derives its name from the establishment of a ferry here by MACDUFF Earl of FIFE, who lay some time in a cave on the shore, concealed from the Usurper MACBETH, and who crossed over at this place in his way to England. It was a royal burgh at a very early period: its charter was renewed in 1589.

In this neighbourhood is the seat of the Earl of BALCARRAS, built in a most delightful situation.

The



The village of *Ely* is situated on the shore, has a good harbour, and contains about five hundred inhabitants.

Along the curvature of the beautiful bay of *Largo*, we meet with a cheerful succession of towns and gentlemens seats. The green conic hill called *Largo Law*, rising about a thousand feet above the level of the sea, affords a fine sheep walk ; and its base is well cultivated. The towns on the coast have manufactures of salt, and carry on a brisk trade in coals. Near the village of *Lundin* are three vast upright stones ; the largest sixteen feet high. These stones are probably monuments of the victory obtained near this place over the Danes by MACBETH and BANQUO. A little to the west, the river *Leven* falls into the sea at a handsome village to which it gives name, and which may soon become a place of considerable trade, having already nearly twelve hundred inhabitants.

This river descends from a beautiful lake of the same name in Kinross-shire. On its northern bank, a few miles east of the lake, stands *Lesley*, the seat of the Earl of ROTHES, and a neat village, containing about eight hundred inhabitants. These are chiefly employed in the manufacture of  
linen



linen and cotton. East from this are the villages of *Markinch* and *Kennoway*. The former has an excellent bleachfield, and some manufactures; the latter overlooks a beautiful and romantic den, and contains about six hundred inhabitants.

Before the Leven falls into Largo Bay, it is joined by the united streams of two small rivers, the *Orr* and the *Lochty*, which, for a great part of their course before their junction, have somewhat the appearance of artificial canals, intended for the accommodation and improvement of the adjacent fields. The former descends from a small lake, now nearly drained, in which are the ruins of an old castle, said to be built in the reign of MALCOLM III. and near by it are the vestiges of a Roman camp. On the banks of the latter stands the village of *Kinglassie*.

The river Leven, independent of the beautiful scenery along its banks, and its advantages as a fishing stream, is of great utility to manufactures, by its aid in driving machinery. There are not fewer than forty mills upon it in the course of ten miles. One of these belongs to a very considerable cotton-work, lately erected near  
the



the village of Leven, which employs more than three hundred hands.

South west from Leven, along the shore, stand the villages of *Methel*, *Buckhaven*, *East* and *West Wemyss*. *Methel* was erected into a burgh of barony in 1662, has a good harbour, and abundance of coal. It contains about three hundred inhabitants.

The original inhabitants of the small fishing town of *Buckhaven* came from the Netherlands, about the time of PHILIP II. Their vessel had been stranded on the shore: they proposed to remain and settle: the family of WEMYSS gave them permission. By degrees they acquired our language, and adopted our dress, and have proved an industrious, honest set of people. The town of *Buckhaven* contains about six hundred persons.

*East Wemyss* has more than five hundred inhabitants. Here, on an eminence, about a hundred yards from the shore, stand two square towers, and part of the wall that furrounded the Castle of MACDUFF, who was created Earl of FIFE about the year 1057.

*West Wemyss*, situated also on the shore, contains upwards of seven hundred inhabitants.



bitants. Both here and at Methel shipbuilding is carried on. Wemyss Castle is a large magnificent building, on a cliff, about forty feet above the level of the sea. It is thought to be nearly as old as that of East Wemyss. In 1290, Sir MICHAEL WEMYSS of Wemyss, and MICHAEL SCOT of Balweary, were sent Commissioners to Norway, to bring home the infant Queen.

At Wemyss Castle, Lord DARNLY had his first interview with MARY Queen of Scots.

*Dysart* was made a royal burgh in the beginning of the fifteenth century. It stands high, on a bold shore; enjoys an extensive prospect of the Frith, and has a considerable trade in coals. Here some ships are built. It contains about eighteen hundred inhabitants: But it is said the trade, population and prosperity, of this burgh, have never recovered from the shock it received from the loss of the sailors who followed Lord ST CLAIR to the battle of Flodden.

The chapel of a Priory of *Black Friars* at Dyart, after lying long in a ruinous state, has lately been converted into a forge. The Castle of *Ravenscraig*, now ruinous, is situated on a rock projecting into the sea, near this place.



Two considerable villages are connected with Dyfart. That of *Gala-Town* has upwards of four hundred inhabitants; *Pathhead* has above two thousand, most of whom are employed in the linen manufacture.

Dyfart, Kirkcaldy, Kinghorn and Burntisland, jointly send a member to Parliament.

*Kirkcaldy*, situated along a level beach of fine sand at the foot of high banks, consists chiefly of one very long street. It is rather confined in its prospect on the land side. In its trade and population it has had great vicissitude of fortune. A little before the middle of the last century, it had usually a hundred sail of ships employed in foreign trade; before the Restoration it lost ninety-four: Its trade has now happily revived. The linen manufacture, and that of leather, spinning of cotton, ship-building, and making of salt, are here the means of exciting and rewarding a spirit of industry.

MICHAEL SCOT, the Friar BACON of Scotland, who, in the thirteenth century, contributed, by his attainments in science, to dispel the gloom of that benighted age, was



was a native of this neighbourhood, and died on his paternal estate in 1291.

Mr GEORGE GILLESPIE, and Mr ROBERT DOUGLAS, born at Kirkcaldy, were Commissioners to the Assembly of Divines at Westminster. The former was noticed by the author of *Paradise Lost*. The learned and pious Dr DRYSDALE, Mr OSWALD of Dunikeer, and the justly celebrated Dr ADAM SMITH, were natives of this place. The number of inhabitants in Kirkcaldy and its suburbs may amount, perhaps, nearly to five thousand.

At the village of *Abbot's Hall*, there are considerable cotton-manufactures, and two extensive bleachfields.

West from Abbot's Hall lie several small lakes, the chief of which is *Lochgelly*; upon its banks is a considerable village, to which it gives name.

*Kinghorn* is built upon the slope of two opposite banks. It contains about eighteen hundred inhabitants. Some machinery has lately been here erected for spinning cotton and flax. The Reverend Mr HENRY bequeathed three hundred pounds Sterling to the town of Kinghorn, the interest of which is destined to the use of young students of merit, who require pecuniary aid. The harbour of  
*Pettycur,*



*Pettycur*, about a mile distant, is the ordinary landing place of the passage-boats from Leith on the opposite shore. Here is a medicinal spring, once in some repute, called *Kinghorn Spa*.

In this neighbourhood the shore exhibits many high precipitous cliffs, generally facing the west. One of these is signalized as the place where ALEXANDER III. in 1285, unhappily lost his life by a fall from his horse. The death of this Monarch was an event the most dreadful in its consequences, of any recorded in the annals of Scotland. To it succeeded the disastrous wars, occasioned by the competition of BALIOL and BRUCE for the Scottish crown. History mournfully records the place and date; yet no monument has been erected to mark the fatal spot.

*Burntisland* is a small town, situated under a stupendous rock. It has an excellent harbour, in form of a basin, where ships are sometimes ordered to perform quarantine. It has also some ship-building, and a sugar-house.

Here are two mills employed in making flour, meal and barley. Of these one is erected on the sea, and works about fourteen



teen hours each day, at all seasons. The inhabitants of Burntisland amount to about eleven hundred.

The village of *Aberdour* contains above eight hundred inhabitants. It has a manufacture of spades and shovels, and a considerable trade in linen. Here is a venerable old castle, surrounded by aged trees, a seat of the Earl of MORTON. It is said, there were only two nunneries in Scotland of the order of St FRANCIS, one at Dundee, the other at Aberdour. The field contiguous to the minister's garden still bears the name of *Sister-lands*. To the west stands *Dunibristle*, the elegant seat of the Earl of MORAY. At this place, the gallant nobleman lamented in the Scottish ballad of the 'Bonny Earl of MORAY,' was cruelly murdered in 1592, on suspicion of having gained the affections of the Queen.

The borough of *Inverkeithing*, said to have got its first charter from WILLIAM the Lion, is situated on the slope of a hill, on a beautiful bay of the Frith, and contains upwards of thirteen hundred inhabitants. Commodore ROXBURGH and Admiral GREIG, both distinguished officers



cers in the Russian service, were born and educated at Inverkeithing.

On the east of Inverkeithing Bay stands *St David's*, where there are salt-works, a spacious and excellent harbour, a wharf for the exportation of coals, and a foundery, all the property of Sir JOHN HENDERSON.

The *North Ferry* is a village where the passage-boats arrive from Queensferry. A little above this is seen the ancient castle of *Rosyth*, nearly opposite to Hopeton House. This castle, which belonged to the STUARTS of Rosyth, is said to have been the birth-place of OLIVER CROMWELL's mother.

The lime-works begun by the Earl of ELGIN, about twenty-four years ago, are among the greatest in Britain: Placed amid inexhaustible beds of lime-stone and coal, and situated on the shore, they supply the whole eastern coast of Scotland with that necessary article. Two villages are built here, chiefly for the accommodation of the workmen of *Limekilns* and *Charlestown*, the one containing nearly seven hundred, and the other about five hundred inhabitants.

The



The borough of *Dunfermline*, situated on the south slope of a hill, three miles from the Frith, is a considerable manufacturing town, and has a good trade in linen goods, particularly diapers. It contains about five thousand two hundred inhabitants. This place is remarkable for its royal palace, which was the residence of MALCOLM CANMORE, and the birth-place of the unfortunate Monarch CHARLES I. Here also was born the Princess ELIZABETH, daughter of JAMES VI. and mother of the Princess SOPHIA, from whom the present Royal Family are descended. Adjoining to this palace, there was a magnificent Abbey. Part of the remains now serves as a parish-church. Here were buried MALCOLM CANMORE, and the celebrated MARGARET, his Queen, and several Kings of Scotland: The royal monuments, it is said, are buried under the ruins of the Abbey.

Towards the west corner of the county, on the road from Dunfermline to Auchterarder, lies the rising village of *Saline*, belonging to Sir WILLIAM ERSKINE.

From Saline, the whole south coast of Fife, to the mouth of the Frith, abounds with coal; and its numerous collieries sup-



ply a great part of the north of Scotland with fuel.

The Isle of May lies in the mouth of the Frith, seven miles from the coast of Fife. It has a spring of fresh water, and a small lake. It also feeds a few sheep and black cattle. A tower forty feet high was built here for a light-house, in which a light is exhibited every night.

Mr PENNANT thus concludes his observations on the shire of Fife: ‘It is a  
‘ county so populous, that excepting the  
‘ environs of London, scarce one in South  
‘ Britain can vie with it: fertile in soil;  
‘ abundant in cattle; happy in collieries;  
‘ in iron-stone, lime and free stone; blessed  
‘ in manufactures; the property remark-  
‘ ably well divided; none insultingly  
‘ powerful, to distress, and often depopulate a country; most of the fortunes  
‘ of a useful mediocrity. The number  
‘ of towns is perhaps unparalleled in an  
‘ equal tract of coast; for the whole shore,  
‘ from Crail to Culrofs, about forty English miles, is one continued chain of  
‘ towns and villages.’ The number of inhabitants in Fifeshire may amount to about eighty-seven thousand.



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## K I N R O S S.

THIS small county is interjected between Perthshire and Fife. It is about thirty miles in circuit; and its length and breadth are nearly equal.

The small borough of *Kinross*, containing about fourteen hundred inhabitants, is situated on a plain, screened on the north by the Ochil hills. The manufactures of this town are linen, and some cutlery ware. The house of Kinross, an elegant structure, stands on the east side of the town. It was built in 1685, by the famous architect Sir WILLIAM BRUCE, for his own residence, and is said to have been the first house of regular architecture in Scotland.

*Lochleven* is a beautiful lake, above twelve miles in circumference. It is somewhat of a circular form, and irregularly indented. In this lake are several small islands; on one of which stands a ruinous castle. This was the place where the unfortunate Queen of Scots was con-



fined by the Confederate Lords, in the month of June 1567. Her escape was effected in May 1568, by the assistance of young DOUGLAS, brother of the governor of the castle.

This castle belonged to the DOUGLASES of Lochleven; and next year after MARY's escape, the Earl of NORTHUMBERLAND was here imprisoned. A young man, whom a premature fate alone prevented from arriving at a very high degree of poetic excellence, has thus described it in its present state:

No more its arches echo to the noise  
Of joy and festive mirth. No more the glance  
Of blazing taper thro' its windows beams,  
And quivers on the undulating wave:  
But naked stand the melancholy walls,  
Lash'd by the wint'ry tempests, cold and bleak,  
That whistle mournful thro' the empty halls,  
And, piecemeal, crumble down the tow'rs to dust.  
Equal in age, and sharers of its fate,  
A row of moss-grown trees around it stand;  
Scarce here and there, upon their blasted tops,  
A shrivel'd leaf distinguishes the year.

BRUCE.

To the north of the lake stand the ruins of BURLEIGH Castle.

*St Serf's Isle*, towards the east end of the lake, is said to have been a residence of the Pictish priests, called Culdees. It

was



was afterwards the seat of a Priory, of which some vestiges still remain.

This lake produces trout of peculiar excellence, of which great quantities are, at certain seasons, sent to the market of Edinburgh. In the month of September, vast numbers of eels are caught. At this season the eels begin to go down the stream of the Leven towards the sea, and nets are placed across the river during the night, in which astonishing quantities are taken.

A fertile tract extends along the north banks of the river Leven. Here stood the ancient hospital of Lochleven, near some copious springs of pure water, called by way of eminence *Fons Scotiæ*; and here is built the village of *Scotland Well*. In this vicinity is the parish-church of *Portmoak*, in former times a monastery.

There is much excellent lime-stone in this county, and some lime is burnt by the farmers for the improvement of their lands.

In the south part of this county are several vestiges of fortifications, supposed to be Roman, particularly on the hill of *Drumglow*.

Kinross-shire is supposed to contain between four and five thousand inhabitants.



## CLACKMANNAN.

THIS small county is almost furrounded by Perthshire, except on the south-west, where it is bounded by the Forth. Its greatest length is about eight miles, and its breadth about five. Its figure is extremely irregular, being broken on the north by two detached parts of Stirlingshire, and on the east by a portion of Perthshire.

At the south-west point of this shire, on a peninsula formed by the winding Forth, stands the ruinous Abbey of *Cambuskenneth*. It was founded by DAVID, in 1147, and was one of the most opulent monasteries in Scotland. Here King JAMES III. and his Queen were buried.

In the Ochil hills, in this vicinity, have been found several specimens of silver-ore; but, though attempts have been made, no mine of that metal has hitherto been wrought with advantage.

The sea-port town of *Alloa* is conveniently situated for the coal-trade, has a  
good



good harbour, and an excellent dry-dock. A custom-house was here established, for the convenience of the shipping in this part of the Forth, soon after the Union. Alloa is consequently the resort of all the coal-vessels in the neighbourhood. It has about seven thousand tons of shipping, a glass-house, and some other manufactures, which furnish employment for near five thousand inhabitants.

The tower of Alloa, the residence of the representatives of the noble family of MARR, built before the year 1300, commands an uncommonly fine prospect; which is only exceeded by that obtained from the summit of the high conical hill of *Dunmyat*, in its vicinity.

*Shaw-Park*, the seat of Lord CATHCART, and *Alva House*, in the neighbourhood of Alloa, add much to the beauty of the scenery around it.

The county town, *Clackmannan*, is a small borough, containing about six hundred inhabitants. It is situated on a rising ground, overlooking the northern shore of the Frith of Forth. A large square tower here derives its name from the illustrious ROBERT BRUCE, by whom it is said to have been built. Here are preserved the great sword and



and the casque of that celebrated Scottish hero. A large two-handed sword is also shewn here, said to have belonged to Sir JOHN GRAHAM, the faithful attendant of the great WALLACE.

In this neighbourhood stands the rapidly increasing village of *Newton-Shaw*, and the iron-works of the *Devon Company*. These works, hewn out of the solid rock, instead of being built, are an object not unworthy of notice. The double tides in the river might attract the attention of the Philosopher, while the extensive distilleries of *Kilbagie* and *Kennetpans*, which afforded, at one period, a greater revenue to Government than all the land-tax of Scotland, could not fail to claim that of the Statesman.

On the banks of the Devon also stands the village of *Dollar*, and the ruins of the castle of *Gloom* or *Castle Campbell*, formerly a feat of the Earls of ARGYLE. The scenery here is remarkably picturesque. An extensive bleachfield on the river Devon deserves to be noticed.

*Tillycoultry* has long been famous for the manufacture of a species of shaloon, known by the name of *Tillycoultry Serge*. In the neighbouring hills are found traces of the ores of silver, copper, lead, cobalt, antimony



antimony and arsenic ; but of these no mines are worked at present.

A part of Perthshire, disjoined from the rest of the county, lies on the banks of the Forth, opposite to the mouth of the great Canal. In this detached portion stand the villages of *Tulliallan* and *Kincardine*. The latter possesses more than five thousand tons of shipping.

The quarries of *Longannet* furnished stones for the Royal Exchange, Infirmary, and Register Office in Edinburgh, as well as for some of the public buildings in Holland.

The royal burgh of *Culrofs* contains upwards of a thousand inhabitants, but has little or no trade. The ruins of the old abbey, founded in 1217, and several fine seats in its vicinity, give it a respectable appearance.

The number of inhabitants in this small county, in which there is much fine pasture, and a considerable proportion of cultivated land, with abundance of coal and iron-ore, may amount to about nine thousand.

S T I R-



## STIRLING.

THIS county is bounded on the north by Perthshire ; on the east by the Frith of Forth ; and on the south and west by Dumbartonshire. Its form is irregular ; but it is broadest toward the middle, and tapers gradually, in a bending direction, toward the east and north-west. Its length is above thirty miles ; its greatest breadth thirteen.

In the northern part of this shire, the most striking object is the great mountain *Ben Lomond*, about three thousand two hundred feet above the level of the lake at its bottom. It stretches along the east side of Loch Lomond several miles ; and its broad base extends so far into the country, that the ascent of the mountain, though steep, is computed to be six miles. In this long ascent we meet with a diversity of climates, and a variety of inhabitants. Ptarmigans and  
other



other heath-fowls frequent its upper regions. Its lower are the haunt of the roebuck ; and herds of cattle feed in the irriguous vallies and sheltered pastures at its base. The prospect from this lofty mountain is both extensive and interesting.

From Ben Lomond, and the mountains to the north and east of it, descends the river Forth ; which, after a fine meandering course of almost forty miles, meets the sea a little below Stirling, and forms the noble estuary called the *Frith of Forth*. The only villages above Stirling are *Bucklyvie* and *Kippen* ; the first contains between four and five hundred inhabitants ; the other about three hundred. Each of them has five annual fairs, and the latter some weekly markets in the month of December. In the former there is a tan-work, and in both some muslin is manufactured. In their vicinity are the vestiges of several small forts, having the word *Keir* prefixed to the name of each.

*Gargunnock House*, the seat of Colonel EIDINGTON, stands on an elevated situation, and commands an extensive prospect, the beauty of which continues to increase with the improvements in the neighbourhood.



hood. The village of Gargunnock, containing about four hundred inhabitants, stands on the side of a hill on the road from Stirling to Dumbarton. A little to the south of it is the old fort of *Keirhill*, from which Sir WILLIAM WALLACE sallied forth in the night to attack the *Peel* or fortrefs of Gargunnock; at that time a strong post, but of which now scarce a vestige remains.

A stately ancient bridge of four arches across the Forth, affords access to the town of Stirling from the north.

*Stirling* is situated on the south side of the Forth, upon a hill, which rising from the north-east, terminates abruptly in a steep rock, the site of the castle. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and contains about five thousand inhabitants. It has a charter confirming former grants, and conferring new privileges, dated in 1120. About the middle of the 12th century it became a royal residence, and soon attained to its present size; for it is supposed to have been nearly stationary for about six hundred years. There are no written records to ascertain at what time either the town or bridge were built. In this town and its neighbourhood, considerable quantities



quantities of carpets, shalloons and other woollen stuffs, are made. The manufacture of tartans, formerly carried on here to a great extent, has much declined of late, but that of cotton is likely to replace it. There are in Stirling three Banking Companies, besides a branch of the Bank of Scotland. There are also three hospitals, establishments of considerable utility. Stirling has little foreign trade. Small vessels only can come up to the town; but, owing to the winding course of the river, the navigation is exceedingly difficult. If the proposed canal along the banks of the Forth were carried into execution, it might advance the trade of this place, and improve the country around.

The church of Stirling is a magnificent Gothic pile, with an arched roof, supported by two rows of pillars. It serves at present as two separate places of worship. Upon the north side of the church stands an old building, called *Marr's Work*; near it is another similar, which belonged to the family of ARGYLE. The ruins of these fabrics are a proof of their former magnificence.

Stirling Castle, like that of Edinburgh, stands on a lofty rock, from which the  
town



town stretches to the north-east. This castle is of great antiquity; but its origin is not certainly known. We are, however, informed by ancient writers, that AGRICOLA raised a fortification on the rock on which it stands. It was often the residence of the Kings of Scotland. Almost the whole minority of JAMES VI. was spent here, under his tutor BUCHANAN. The outside of the palace, which is now converted into barracks, is richly and curiously adorned with grotesque figures. From the castle the view of the river is very remarkable. Such are the windings of the Forth, that though the distance between Stirling and Alloa be only four miles by land, yet by water it is above twenty. Through a few of the first peninsular sweeps, the eye can follow the course of the river; but afterwards, all seems confused and broken into patches of land and water.

A short way from Stirling is the populous village of *St Ninians*, where there is a considerable manufacture of linen and woollen goods. A little farther east stands *Bannockburn*, also a manufacturing village. These two villages are supposed to contain about six thousand inhabitants.

The



The whole level tract called the Carse of Stirling, which stretches along the banks of Forth for about fifteen miles, is one of the richest spots in Scotland. Its soil is a strong clay, which, when properly cultivated, yields plentiful crops of wheat, barley, pease, and other grain.

It has been thought\*, 'That in ancient times, this whole tract was covered by the waters of the neighbouring frith, which by some unknown revolution has contracted its channel.' What confirms this conjecture is, that beds of various shells are found within a few feet of the surface.

In this neighbourhood is *Torwood*. Among the trees of this wood are seen the remains of a venerable oak, still known by the name of *Wallace's tree*, under which, it is said, that brave warrior frequently took shelter. Even in his days it was hollow. Its shade is supposed by some to have been a place of Druidical worship. Toward the Forth stands *Kinnaird* house, the seat of Mr BRUCE, the celebrated Abyssinian Traveller. On the shore stands *Airth*, a considerable village, having some shipping, and about one thousand two hundred inhabitants.

\* NIMMO's History of Stirlingshire, p. 429.



bitants. The tower of Airth, which is still in repair, was built prior to the days of Sir WILLIAM WALLACE. It still bears the name of WALLACE Tower. Near it are the towers of *Dunmore* and *Powfouls*, of uncertain date; to the south are *Bothkennar* and *Carron Wharf*.

The *Campsey hills*, stretching from east to west, occupy the centre of the county. From the south side of these descends the *Carron*. Near its source is the ruinous castle of the famous Sir JOHN the GRAHAM. Two miles below, in a romantic vale, the river forms a fine cascade, called the *Spout*, or *Fall of Auchinlilly*. On the north side of the *Carron*, near its junction with *Bonny water*, stand the noted artificial hills of *Dunipace*. These two mounts, covered with trees, a church between them, and the river winding through the vale, form a scene beautifully picturesque. In the parish of *Dunipace* there is a printfield and manufactory for spinning cotton.

On the banks of the *Carron* formerly stood a singular antique edifice vulgarly named *Arthur's Oven*, and called by BUCHANAN *Templum Termini*. It was a rotundo of about twenty feet in diameter, and  
twenty-



twenty-two in height, open at top like the Pantheon at Rome. It is now entirely demolished.

The *Carron Works* are one of the greatest founderies in Europe. They employ about a thousand workmen. They are thus described by an ingenious traveller: 'These works,' says Mr GILPIN, 'exhibit a set of infernal ideas. In one place, where coal is converted into coke, by discharging it of its sulphur, and the fire spread of course over a large surface, the volumes of smoke, the spiry flames, and the suffocating heat of the glimmering air, are wonderfully affecting. How vast the fire is, we may conceive, when we are told, that it often consumes a hundred tons of coal in a day. At night its glare is inconceivably grand. The massy bellows which rouse the furnaces are put in motion by water, and receiving the air in large cylinders, force it out again through small orifices, roaring with astonishing noise. The fire of the furnace thus roused, becomes a glowing spot, which the eye can no more look at than at the sun. Under such intense heat, the rugged stone



‘stone instantly dissolves in streams of liquid iron.’

In this large foundery, all sorts of cast-iron goods are made, from the most trifling article for domestic use, to a cannon that discharges a bullet of forty-two pounds weight. From hence a great quantity of large cannon are exported to Russia, Germany, and other foreign parts.

At the distance of half a mile from the river, between Carron Works and Falkirk, lies the field where Sir WILLIAM WALLACE, in 1298, cut his way through the midst of his victorious enemies, with the loss of the brave Sir JOHN GRAHAM, whose monument and epitaph are seen in the churchyard of Falkirk. The field is still called *Graham's Muir*. In this neighbourhood are the remains of a fortification or camp, called *Camelon*. Some authors have asserted, that this place was the site of an ancient city. To the east is the village of *Camelon*, containing near six hundred inhabitants.

*Falkirk* is a considerable town, containing about four thousand inhabitants. It is chiefly supported by the great markets for Highland cattle, called *Trysts*, which  
are



are held in its neighbourhood thrice a-year. Fifty thousand head of cattle are sometimes sold at one Tryft\*. These are for the most part sent into England, and fattened for the butcher.

In the vicinity of Falkirk there are three populous villages, *Grangemouth*, *Briansford*, and *Laurieston*. The village last mentioned contains upwards of eight hundred inhabitants. *Callander House* stands close by the Roman *vallum*, or Wall of ANTONINUS. This ancient *vallum*, and the Great Canal, both pass Falkirk, and have nearly the same direction and termination.

Toward the Campsey hills stands the village of *Kilfyth*, noted for the defeat of the Covenanters by MONTROSE, in 1645. It has at present some share of the cotton manufacture, and contains about twelve hundred inhabitants. Some miles westward, is a curious remain of antiquity, called the *Auld wives lift*, consisting of two very large blocks of stone, with another laid across them, supposed to be a place of worship of the ancient Druids. Also northwest from Kilfyth, on the small river Campsey, stand the lately erected villages

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of

\* NIMMO'S History of Stirlingshire, p. 457.



of *Lennoxfield* and *Kincaid*, containing each above three hundred inhabitants, employed chiefly in the cotton manufacture. Here are also two printfields. In this vicinity was born BELL of Antermoney, well known for his travels from Peterburgh to China and Persia.

The river *Endrick* descends from the north side of those hills, and passing the villages of *Killearn* and *Drymen*, falls into Loch Lomond near *Buchanan*. The great cotton-work lately erected at the village of *Fintry*, near the head of the river *Endrick*, is calculated to give employment to a thousand persons.

In this neighbourhood there are two natural curiosities, the *Loup of Fintry*, a cataract upwards of ninety feet in height, and a range of seventy basaltic columns, fifty feet high, standing perpendicular to the horizon.

At *Balfroun* there is also another cotton-work and printfield, perhaps still more extensive than that at *Fintry*, on the same river. This village contains upwards of a thousand inhabitants.

The river *Blane*, descending from the *Lennox-hills*, which extend, with many ranges of basaltic columns, from *Dunbarton*



barton to Stirling, is precipitated, in many falls, over steep rocks, from the south side of a high conical hill called *Earls'-Seat*. But the most remarkable fall on this river is the *Spout of Ballagan*, a cascade of seventy feet.

In *Strath-Blane*, the valley to which this river gives name, was born the celebrated GEORGE BUCHANAN. A monument has lately been erected to his memory, consisting of an obelisk, each side of which measures nineteen feet at the base. The obelisk is a hundred and three feet in height.

About three hundred yards from the castle of *Mugdock*, there is a remarkable echo, that repeats distinctly six syllables, in the same tone and accent in which they are spoken, and will reverberate a whisper.

Below the junction of the Blane with the Endrick, their united streams, in many windings, for several miles, slowly meander through low lands, which they frequently overflow, and enrich with their stagnant waters. At the place where they fall into Loch Lomond there is a good salmon-fishing.

*Buchanan House*, the seat of the Duke of MONTROSE, stands on the verge of the



flat grounds through which the Endrick passes ; behind it, to the east, the ground rises, and is covered with aged oaks.

There are few places where monuments of antiquity are so frequent as in Stirlingshire. Owing to its situation on the isthmus between the friths of Forth and Clyde, in the direct passage from the southern to the northern parts of the island, this county has been the scene of many memorable battles, and scarce a spot has escaped unstained with human blood. In 1297, the brave WALLACE defeated CRESSINGHAM at Stirling bridge. The year after, EDWARD, by his victory at Falkirk, thought he had fully broken the power of Scotland. In 1314, the decisive battle of Bannockburn, the most glorious in the annals of Scotland, freed the nation from the English yoke : And, at the action of Sauchie-burn, the pusillanimous Monarch JAMES III. lost his life, in 1488. Near Falkirk, also, the rebels, in 1746, put to flight the King's troops, under the command of General HALLEY.

Coal, lime, iron-stone, and sand-stone, abound in this county. These not only



afford the means of improving the country, but are sources of wealth to the proprietors, and give ample employment to industrious labourers.

The population of Stirlingshire, by the latest computation, amounts to about fifty-six thousand souls.

THE COUNTY OF DUNDEE, anciently called *Lawry*, is bounded on the north by Perthshire; on the east by Stirlingshire; on the south by Lanark and Renfrewshire; and on the west by Loch Lomond, beyond which lies Argyllshire. Its greatest extent in length is about fifty miles; in breadth, not above ten or twelve miles. It is a fertile and beautiful and extensive lake, called *Loch Lomond*, expanding as it advances southward. This county extends from the head of Loch Lomond, southward, to the estuary of the Clyde; and from the Clyde, eastward, almost to Falkirk. In the latter direction it is remarkably narrow, affording little room for cultivation. The fort of *Carrick*, from which the county takes its name, is the Division of the *Barony* of *Strathmore* of the Romans, the *Barony* of *Strathmore*, the *Barony* of *Strathmore*, the *Barony* of *Strathmore*.



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## DUNBARTON.

THE county of Dunbarton\*, anciently called *Lennox*, is bounded on the north by Perthshire; on the east, by Stirlingshire; on the south, by Lanark and Renfrew shires; and on the west, by Loch Lomond, beyond which lies Argyleshire. Its greatest extent, in length, is about fifty miles; in breadth, not above ten or twelve.

From its northern point descends the beautiful and extensive lake, called *Loch Lomond*, expanding as it advances southward.

This county extends from the head of Loch Lomond, southward, to the estuary of the Clyde; and from the Clyde, eastward, almost to Falkirk. In the latter direction it is remarkably narrow, affording  
little

\* The fort or castle, from which this county takes its name, is the *Dunbriton* of the British, the *Arx Britonum* of the Romans, the *Dunclidon* of RAVENNAS, the *Alclyd* of BEDE.



little more than room for the Great Canal, which lies almost wholly within it. To return to Loch Lomond: This beautiful and extensive lake, lying north and south, is about thirty six miles in length, very narrow at its northern extremity, but spreads to between eight and ten miles in breadth towards the south end. At the foot of Ben Lomond, where it never freezes, however intense the frost may be, its depth is about one hundred and twenty fathoms; towards the south end, from fourteen to twenty.

In 1755, when the city of Lisbon was destroyed by an earthquake, this lake was exceedingly agitated. A boat, it is said, was thrown upon dry land, forty yards from its station in the lake.

About thirty islands are scattered over this lake; of these only fourteen can be said to be of any value. Several of them have arable and pasture lands, and are inhabited; most of them are covered with wood.

*Inch-Marin*, the largest, is about two miles long, and near one mile broad. It is a beautiful island, finely wooded, and is used as a deer park by the proprietor, the Duke of MONTROSE. There are up-  
on



on it the ruins of a castle, formerly the residence of the Lennox family. The lake is skirted with wood around its whole circuit; and oak trees seem to grow on its banks smoother and straighter than almost any where else. Woodcocks, in the beginning of winter, abound in the woods around the lake. Swans, and various other kinds of water-fowl, resort to it. Trees of every kind thrive amazingly in its vicinity. There are two ash trees at Bonhill, one of which measures twenty-five, the other thirty-three feet in circumference at the root; three feet above the surface, the former measures nineteen and one-half, and where the trunk is smallest eighteen. From the extremity of the branches on the one side to that of those on the other, the distance measures ninety-four feet.

Above the village of *Luss*, noted for the longevity more than for the number of its inhabitants, there are two slate quarries: in it there is a cotton-work, on a small scale; and near it, on the margin of the lake, stands *Rosedoe*, the beautiful seat of the family of Luss, screened on the land side by mountains and ancient wood.

To



To the south of the lake, the castles of *Kilmarnock* and *Batturret*, now in ruins, appear to have been formerly very magnificent edifices.

The Leven, which issues from Loch Lomond, though not so large as the Tay or the Tweed, may still be reckoned, in this country, a great river. It is remarkable for the softness of its waters, and the clearness of its stream. It falls only twenty-two feet in nine miles, and is navigable one half of the year. There are upon it three very extensive print-fields, for bleaching and printing cottons, which furnish employment to upwards of a thousand people.

This river is the subject of a beautiful little ode by Dr SMOLLET\*, which is so exquisitely descriptive, that we cannot forbear to transcribe it:

On Leven's banks while free to rove,  
And tune the rural pipe to love,  
I envied not the happiest swain  
'That ever trod th' Arcadian plain.

Pure

\* The celebrated Dr SMOLLET was born on the banks of the Leven: a monument, erected to his memory, stands near the village of Renton.



Pure stream! in whose transparent wave  
 My youthful limbs I wont to lave;  
 No torrents stain thy limpid source,  
 No rocks impede thy dimpling course,  
 That sweetly warbles o'er its bed,  
 With white round polish'd pebbles spread;  
 While lightly poised, the scaly brood  
 In myriads, cleave thy crystal flood.  
 The springing trout, in speckled pride;  
 The salmon, monarch of the tide;  
 The ruthless pike, intent on war;  
 The silver eel, and motled par\*.

Devolving from thy parent lake,  
 A charming maze thy waters make,  
 By bowers of birch, and groves of pine,  
 And hedges flower'd with eglantine.  
 Still on thy banks so gaily green,  
 May num'rous herds and flocks be seen,  
 And lasses chanting o'er the pail,  
 And shepherds piping in the dale,  
 And ancient faith that knows no guile,  
 And industry imbrown'd with toil,  
 And hearts resolv'd, and hands prepar'd,  
 The blessings they enjoy to guard.

The waters of the Leven are discharged into the estuary of the Clyde, below Dunbarton.

*Dunbarton*, an ancient, small, but well built town, stands on the east side of the river, over which there is a good stone bridge.

\* The par is a small kind of trout.



bridge. It was erected into a royal burgh by ALEXANDER II. in 1221. It contains above two thousand inhabitants. The Leven is navigable for coasting vessels as far up as the town. About two thousand tons of shipping belong to it. There is abundance of free-stone, both red and white: but there are no coals nearer than two miles below Glasgow. Its principal manufacture is glass; but a good deal of thread is also made here. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the neighbouring printfields.

The station of Dunbarton Castle is singularly picturesque. It stands on a vast rock, with two tops of unequal height, steep on every side, rising to the height of five hundred feet, amid a plain, unconnected with any high ground for the space of a mile, overlooking the Leven and the Frith of Clyde. This is a place of some strength, and was in ancient times deemed impregnable. A garrison is still kept here. On the south side, at the bottom of the rock, facing the Clyde, and defended by a battery, stands the Governor's house. From this, the steps of a long stair, ascending between the cliffs, have been cut, with vast labour, out of the solid



lid rock. Near the top of this stair, in ancient times, there was a great iron gate or portcullis, that was drawn up or let down as occasion required. This gate effectually divided the higher part of the castle from the lower. A square tower on the north side, built in the hollow between the two peaks, is said to have been held by WALLACE, while the English were in possession of the south side. On the western top, which is the highest, and almost inaccessible, are the remains of a watch-tower, from whence seven counties may be seen. On the eastern peak stands the powder magazine.

Westward from Dunbarton, along the shore, there are many cultivated fields, particularly about *Ardmore*, *Ardincaple* and *Roseneath*; but the interior part of this district rises into high hills covered with heath and morasses. In digging one of these near Ardincaple, a feat of Lord FREDERIC CAMPBELL, a few years ago, some oak trees, sixty feet in length, and proportionally thick, were found quite entire. To the west of this, between *Gairloch* and *Loch Loung*, there is a peninsula, upon the point of which stands *Roseneath*, an occasional summer residence of the



the Duke of ARGYLL, with extensive plantations. Between Ardincaple and Roseneath, the entrance into the Gairloch is narrow; it consequently has a strong current, over which there is a ferry.

Returning to Dunbarton, and proceeding eastward, we find *Kirkpatrick*, said to be the birth-place of St PATRICK, the tutelary saint of Ireland. From the hills above Kirkpatrick there are many delightful prospects; and in its vicinity there are several flourishing manufactures. Of these, two extensive printfields employ about six hundred persons; a woollen manufactory, three hundred and twenty; an iron-work, upwards of two hundred and seventy; besides two paper-mills and several bleachfields. Roman camps may still be traced in this neighbourhood. A *sudatorium*, and other antiquities connected with the history of that enterprising and industrious people, have also been found. The Castle of *Dunglass*, now in ruins, which formerly belonged to the COLQUHOUNS of Luss, and was blown up in the time of OLIVER CROMWELL, is believed to have been a Roman station.

The vestiges of the Roman wall built by Antoninus, extend from the Frith of

O

Clyde



Clyde near Kirkpatrick, to the Frith of Forth. It is called by the country people *Graham's dike*, probably from the name of the hero who first broke through this formidable Roman wall: Or, as has also been conjectured, from its being the boundary fixed at the partition of the kingdom between MALCOLM II. and GRAHAM, towards the end of the tenth century.

*Kirkintulloch* is a thriving village, containing upwards of one thousand five hundred inhabitants. It was erected into a borough of barony, in favour of WILLIAM CUMIN, Lord Cumbernauld, by WILLIAM King of Scots, in 1170. Manufactures of linen and cotton are carried on to a considerable extent in this place.

The *Great Canal*, as we have already observed, passes through the eastern wing of this county. Its length, from the Forth to the Clyde, is thirty-five English miles. Its greatest elevation above the level of the sea, is nearly one hundred and sixty feet. The navigation is performed by means of thirty-nine locks. The Canal is carried across thirty-six rivers and rivulets, besides two great roads, over each of which there is an aqueduct bridge; of these the most remarkable is that over  
Kelvin,



Kelvin, near Glasgow, which is about four hundred feet in length, and seventy feet above the bed of the river. In short, whether we consider the magnificence or the utility of this great work, we may affirm, that the Forth and Clyde navigation is one of the most splendid undertakings that this country can boast of.

The number of inhabitants in this shire probably exceeds eighteen thousand.

## O 2 ARGYLL.



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## A R G Y L L.

THIS county is bounded, on the north, by the district of Lochaber in Invernessshire; on the east, by the shires of Perth and Dunbarton; on the south and west, by the sea, by which it is entirely broken into islands and peninsulas. Hence its form is very irregular. Its length, from the Mull of Cantyre to the north-eastern extremity, is almost a hundred miles. Its breadth is very unequal; where greatest, it is about thirty miles; where least, only one or two.

To the north-west lies a large peninsula, almost detached from the rest of the county. It contains the following districts: *Ardnamurchan*, *Morven*, *Sunart*, and *Ardgowar*. In the two former there are valuable natural woods, abundance of free-stone, and some appearance of coals. The two last are remarkable for numerous veins of lead, which, however, are not very productive. There is a smelting house at *Strontian*, on the north side of  
Loch



**Loch Sunart.** A new kind of earth found there has its name from the place. This peninsula, which would become entirely an island by the proposed Canal from Loch Eil to Loch Sheil, extends to the west, and terminates in a rocky promontory, called the Point of Ardnamurchan.

The mountains of Morven are celebrated in the songs of OSSIAN, as the country of FINGAL; and the deer and the roes have not yet forsaken their ancient haunts. The Morven of OSSIAN, however, is not confined to this district alone, but includes the Highlands in general.

*Loch Leven*, a branch of the bay called *Linnhe Loch*, and *Loch Etive*, another arm of the sea, form a peninsula, comprehending part of the district of *Appin*. Near the shore the lands are cultivated; but the high grounds are remarkably wild. There is one sheep-farm, about twenty-seven miles in length. A solitary cottage, named *King's House*, in the eastern part of this district, is almost the only habitation to be found in a tract of above thirty miles in circuit. Near the head of Loch Etive, lies the vale of *Glenco*, noted for the cruel massacre of its unsuspecting inhabitants in 1691; an action which

O 3



which leaves a stain on the character of a Prince, otherwise estimable for his virtues.

At *Larroch* in Glenco, is *Bailichelish* slate-quarry, from which great quantities of excellent slate are annually exported.

In this neighbourhood, the road from *Tyndrum* inn to Fort-William, is, by various windings, cut across a steep mountain called the *Devil's Staircase*.

A few miles north from the mouth of Loch Etive, lies the site of *Beregonium*, said to have been the ancient capital of the Scots : A street paved with common stones still retains the name of *Market-street*, another place is called *Meat-street*. A few years ago, a wooden pipe was found, five feet under ground, which had conveyed water for the accommodation of the inhabitants. Some have supposed, that it was destroyed by the eruption of a volcano.

Near this place, on the opposite side of the lake, stands the venerable castle of *Dunstaffnage*, once a royal palace, and afterwards a seat of the Lords of the Isles. To the east of this old castle is *Connel Ferry*, a strait near the mouth of Loch Etive, which exhibits a singular cataract  
of



of salt water, at the ebb and flood of every tide.

On the east side of Loch Etive is the district of *Glenorchy*, in which the Chief-tain of the clan M'GREGOR, a numerous and potent tribe, had long his principal residence. The village of *Glenorchy* stands at the north-east extremity of Loch Awe. The river Awe, the outlet of the lake, is discharged into Loch Etive, at the village of *Bunawe*, near which there is an iron-work. Cobalt, talc, asbestos, and a beautiful jasper, have been found here in small quantities. To the north-east of this river is the great mountain *Cruachan Ben*, nearly three thousand four hundred feet in height, which occupies the whole space between the lakes, a tract of about ten miles. It is perhaps the biggest single mountain in Scotland; a lofty, vast, lumpish mass. Its sides, along which a road is cut, are, in some parts, covered with woods of oak, of pine and of birch.

On the sea coast, to the south of Loch Etive, stands the rising village of *Oban*, an excellent fishing station, where there is a custom-house and post-office. It contains about six hundred inhabitants, has a capacious harbour, with good anchoring



ground, and is likely to become, in a short time, a place of considerable importance.

On the side of a beautiful green hill, with a fine prospect towards the sea, stands Dunolly castle, once a residence of the Chieftains of Lorn. The district of *Lorn*, which lies between Loch Etive and Loch Awe, gives the title of Marquis to the eldest son of the Duke of ARGYLL.

Almost opposite to Oban, is the little isle of *Kerrera*, noted for the death of ALEXANDER II. while he lay there with a great fleet, meditating the conquest of the Hebrides, then possessed by the Norwegians.

In this district we find the lake of *Oich*, and a river of the same name, at the mouth of which there is a marble quarry.

*Loch Awe*, or *Lochow*, is one of the most beautiful lakes in Scotland. It is about thirty miles in length, and, in some parts, above two in breadth. In this lake are several little islands, tufted with trees, and covered with ruins, one having on it those of a castle, another those of a monastery. Both the lake, and the river which issues from it, abound in salmon, char, trout, and



and eels. It is remarkable, that seals find their way up this rapid river into the lake, in summer, but retire into the ocean on the approach of winter.

There are several smaller lakes, as *Lochnell*, or the lake of swans, about two miles long. *Loch Scammadale*, a mile and half long, and near one mile broad, from which issues the river *Euchar*; *Loch Tralig*, one mile long, whence issues the river *Oude*; *Loch Avich*, anciently *Loch Luina*, of a triangular form, eight miles in circumference, having several islands, on one of which there is an old castle; *Loch Oich*, and some others. Near the village of *Dalmally*, at the head of the lake, is the castle of *Kilchurn*, built in 1440, on a rock projecting into the water. This castle was fortified by the Earl of BREADALBANE in 1745, in favour of Government; but the works have since been destroyed by lightning.

Between *Loch Awe* and *Loch Fyne*, which runs nearly parallel to it, lies the district sometimes called *Argyll proper*.

*Loch Fyne* is a great inlet of the sea, near forty miles in length. It receives and returns a tide on each side of the isle of *Arran*, which stands directly opposite to



to its entrance. It is beautifully indented with bays, and surrounded with mountains covered with wood. At certain seasons, its waters are filled with herrings, when it becomes the resort of numerous fishing vessels.

The royal borough of *Inverary* is situated on the north-west side of Loch Fyne. It is a handsome town, containing above one thousand inhabitants. Its charter, granted by CHARLES I. is dated at Carisbrook castle, in the Isle of Wight, 1648. The Dukes of ARGYLL have here established manufactures of linen and woollen, and instituted schools, which are still supported by the munificence of that noble family. There is also a considerable iron-work, a few miles below Inverary, which was begun in 1754, and is now carried on by the Argyll Furnace Company. The ore is imported from the west of England, and the smelting performed by charcoal, made from the wood cut in the neighbourhood.

Inverary Castle, the seat of the Duke of ARGYLL, is a superb modern building, in an antique or Gothic taste. It is built with a soft blue stone, easily cut with the chisel,



chifel, but sufficiently durable\*. It is situated near the mouth of the little river *Ary*, in a beautiful lawn, bounded behind the castle by a semicircular skreen of mountains; some of them wild and barren, and others adorned with wood. It thus stands in a kind of mountain recess, open in front, where it commands an extensive view over Loch Fyne. In the back ground, the mountain of *Duniquaich* forms a noble object. Its sides are shaggy and broken, and the interstices of soil are filled with trees and shrubs. On its summit stands a lonely watch tower, which has a very picturesque effect. The gardens and pleasure grounds are elegant and extensive; and even the offices belonging to this princely seat are in a peculiar style of grandeur. The structure and capacity of the barns attract the notice of strangers, and shew how unfavourable the climate is to the labours of the husbandman. In those barns, there are several tiers of cross beams, from each of which descend long poles or spars of wood, with pegs on all sides, about a foot in length,  
not

\* A species of the *lapis ollaris*, called by Dr WALKER *Siphnius*.



not unlike those on which apothecaries hang their empty vials. When the corn is cut down, without trusting to the weather to dry it in the field, it is carried into the barns, and stuck, sheaf by sheaf, upon the pegs, where it remains till it be thoroughly dried.

Loch Fyne is nearly of equal breadth for twenty miles south-west from Inverary. It then becomes considerably broader, and bends southward. At this bend a canal is now to be opened in the level tract between Loch Gilp and Loch Crinan.

*Knapdale*, peninsulated at both ends, is a rough and mountainous district, in which, however, there is some arable land, capable of improvement, and several woods, one of them so old as to be of service in ship-building.

The long and narrow peninsula of *Cantyre*, is connected, on the north, by a narrow neck of land, to Knapdale, which joins Argyll proper. The isthmus was, in ancient times, defended by a chain of forts. The principal of these, the castle of *Tarbat*, or *Tarbert*, is still a fine ruin. There is also in its vicinity a vitrified fort, and several others built without mortar. Across this isthmus,



isthmus, which is scarce a mile broad, a canal might easily be cut, which, with the Crinan Canal, would render Knapdale, as well as Cantyre, entirely an island. Over this narrow slip of land, it was usual, for many ages, to draw boats and small vessels, in order to avoid the dangerous navigation round the head-land, amid shoals and currents. For this reason, probably, this place has obtained the name of Tarbat, signifying, in the language of the country, ‘*a carrying place.*’ Tradition, however, says, that this name originated from a more curious circumstance: ‘When  
‘MAGNUS the barefoot, King of Norway,  
‘obtained from DONALDBANE of Scot-  
‘land, the cession of the western isles, or  
‘all those places which could be fur-  
‘rounded in a boat, he added to them the  
‘peninsula of Cantyre, by the following  
‘stratagem: He placed himself in the  
‘stern of a boat, held the rudder, was  
‘drawn over this narrow tract, and by  
‘this species of navigation, wrested the  
‘country from his brother monarch.’

This peninsula is about fifty miles in length, from north to south, and from five to eight in breadth. To the south, it terminates in a great promontory, surrounded



rounded by a group of dangerous rocks, called the *Mull of Cantyre*; and which approaches within fifteen miles of the Irish coast. A *light-house*, and the old castle of *Dunaverty*, are striking objects near this point of land. There is also, between a chapel of St COLUMBA and the castle of Dunaverty, a bank of *coral*, here used as manure; and along the banks of rivers, and in some of the vallies, fullers earth is found. The soil is in general fertile, especially in the southern parts. The most remarkable objects on its eastern shore, are the castle of *Skipness*, and the monastery of *Saddel*. The former a noble structure of great antiquity, and probably built by the Danes, is still so entire, that it can scarcely be called a ruin. The latter was begun by SOMERLED, Lord of Cantyre and the Isles, who died in 1163, and finished by his son REGINALD. Between Skipness and Saddel stands also the castle of *Carradel*, and on a small island near the shore, a vitrified fort.

The royal borough of *Campbelton* is situated on a bay towards the southern extremity. It contains about five thousand inhabitants; and has a considerable



able trade, chiefly owing to its being the general rendezvous of the fishing vessels, which annually visit the western coast. From the times of FERGUS, in the beginning of the sixth century, till the conquest of the Picts by KENNETH, in 788, Campbelton continued to be a royal residence, and has hence been called the *Cradle of the Scottish Monarchy*.

On the shore are many magnificent caverns. One, which is said to have been the residence of St KERRAN, is in the form of a cross. Three fine porticoes, like Gothic arches, form the entrance. On the floor is a round basin, cut out of the rock, full of pure water. The fishermen often land to dress their victuals beneath this shelter. In this neighbourhood, some coal is worked, though not to a great extent.

*Loch Loung* is also a great arm of the sea, which communicates on the south with the Frith of Clyde. Near its north-east extremity is the vale of *Glencroy*, a wild and romantic situation. The two ranges of mountains which overhang this valley, approach each other, and between these the traveller is immured. Their stupendous height, and the roaring of numerous



merous cataracts, that pour over their broken surface, produce an effect awfully sublime. The only house here seen, is a lonely cottage, sheltered by a few trees, where resides the hind, who overlooks the numerous herds that graze on the mountains and in the vale. South from this vale, between the head of Loch Lough and a branch of it, called *Loch Goyle*, is a curious flat topped hill, named *Argyll's Bowling Green*.

On the opposite side of Loch Goyle, at its entrance, stand the ruins of the castle of *Carrick*.

Between Loch Fyne and Loch Lough, lies the mountainous district of *Cowall*, a large peninsula, terminating in three headlands, stretching towards the Isle of Bute. The east coast of Loch Fyne extending from north to south, is beautifully diversified with gentlemens seats, and rising woods, while the interior country rises in all the rugged wildness of Alpine grandeur, and abounds with stupendous caverns.

The castles of *Ardkinglass*, *Strabur*, and *Castle Lachlan*, the residence of the Chiefs of the Clan Lachlan, *Otter* and *Lamont*, are the principal edifices. The  
two



two southern promontories of this district extend on opposite sides of the isle of Bute. The House of Lamont stands on the western promontory ; but Castle Towart, the original seat of the family of Lamont, stood on the point of the eastern promontory.

Opposite to the mouth of the Clyde stands the castle and small village of *Dunoon*.

In 1334, this fortress was taken from the English by Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, who was, in reward, made hereditary governor, and received a grant of the adjacent lands.

At the mouth of the river, which descends from Loch Heck, stands *Kilmodan*, or *Kilmun*, an ancient Collegiate Church, founded by Sir DUNCAN CAMPBELL, in 1442, since that time used as the burial-place of the Argyll family. At Kilmodan was born the celebrated mathematician Mr COLIN MACLAURIN, recommended to the Professor's chair at Edinburgh by Sir ISAAC NEWTON.

In this neighbourhood are many remains of Druidical temples and of ancient forts.



The soil, in the high grounds of this county, though little fitted for cultivation, affords excellent pasture; and the introduction of sheep, which is now pretty general, has greatly increased the value of the property, and the wealth of the farmer. Many fertile spots are, however, found, where the harvest would be rich and plentiful, were the climate more favourable; but here, as well as in many parts of the western isles, the crops are frequently injured by the rainy seasons; and the farmers are often constrained to carry their corn under shelter, as soon as it is cut down.

The number of inhabitants in Argyllshire, exclusive of its islands, may amount to about fifty thousand.

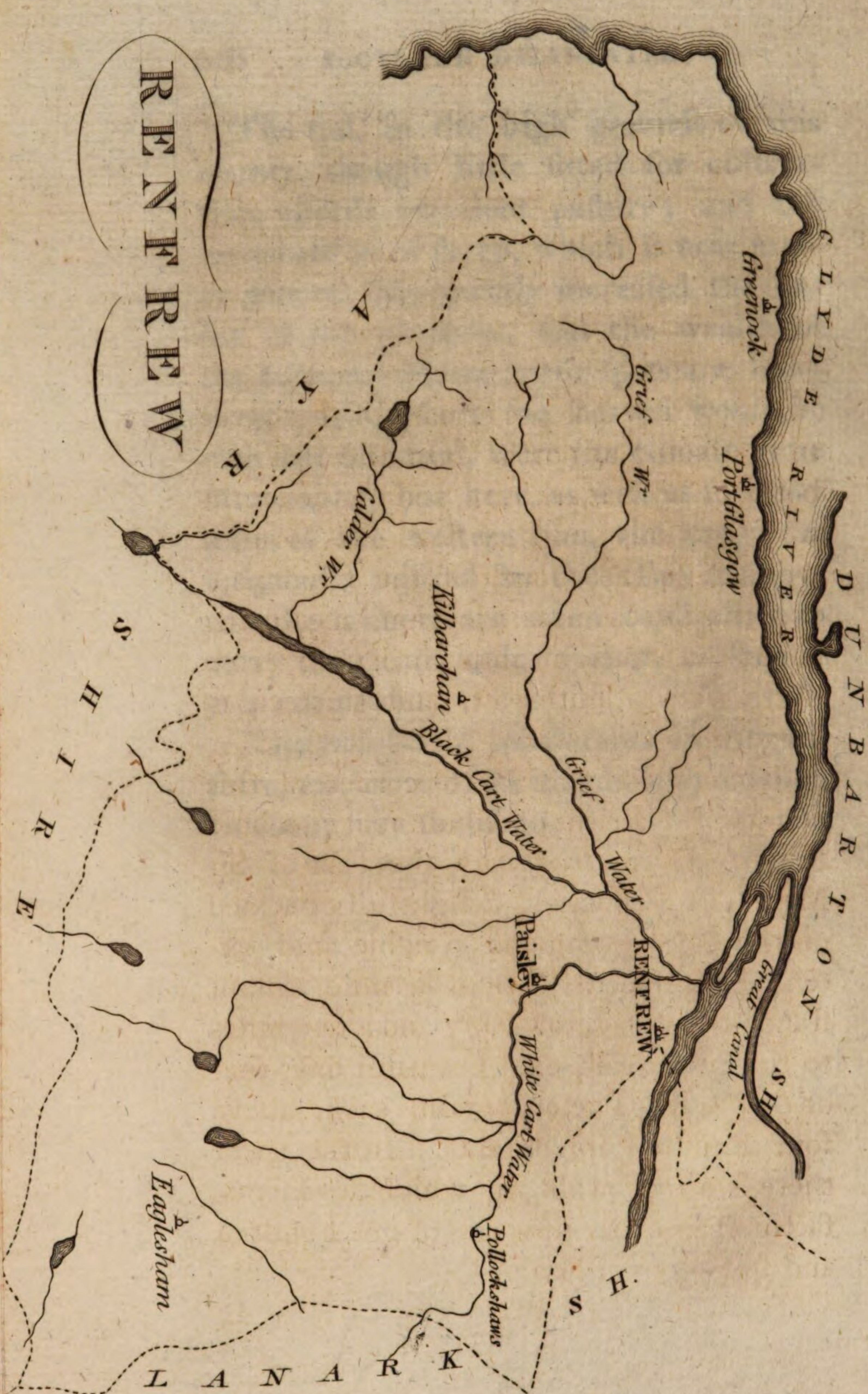
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## R E N F R E W.

THIS shire has the estuary of the Clyde to the west and north. On the east it is bounded by Lanarkshire, and on the south-west by the county of Ayr. Its form, if we include the mouth of the Clyde, approaches to a parallelogram, measuring about twenty-eight miles in length, from north-west to south-east, and thirteen in breadth.

Round the north-west corner of this county, the Frith of Clyde makes a bold sweep. Here *Ardgowan*, the seat of Sir MICHAEL STEWART, delightfully situated on the shore, commands a noble and extensive prospect. About a mile distant stands the village of *Daff*; and a few miles to the north-east, on a beautiful bay, that of *Gourock*. These contain, each, above four hundred inhabitants. In the latter there is a rope-walk, in which are manufactured annually upwards of one hundred and sixty tons of hemp.



In searching for coals, near Gourock, a copper mine was discovered, which had a very promising appearance, and was worked for some time, but afterwards given up.

The town of *Greenock*, consisting of two burghs of barony, and containing about fifteen thousand inhabitants, stands on the verge of a semilunar bay, at the foot of a range of pretty steep hills, which rise to the height of eight hundred feet.

Trade, foreign and domestic, shipbuilding, and the different fisheries, are carried on with great spirit. There is here a sugar-house, an excellent dry-dock, and a rope and sail manufacture. At the west end of the town, which is about a mile in length, a small fort was erected some years ago, for the defence of the harbour.

A little further up the Frith, similarly situated, and containing about four thousand inhabitants, stands *Port-Glasgow*, which has an excellent harbour, with a noble pier. Here many vessels, belonging to Glasgow, take in and unload their cargoes; though most of those that trade to the West Indies sail from Greenock, and return to that port. The herring-fisheries on the Frith of Clyde are also a considerable



able branch of trade. The excellence of a Glasgow herring has long been proverbial.

Adjoining to Port-Glasgow are the ruins of the castle of *Newark*, formerly the residence of Sir PATRICK MAXWELL.

The road from Greenock to Glasgow, along the banks of the Clyde, passing *Finlayston*, the seat of the Earl of GLENCAIRN, and *Erskine*, the seat of Lord BLANTYRE, with their extensive pleasure-grounds, is singularly picturesque and beautiful.

From the hills behind Port-Glasgow descend two streams, the *Gryfe* and the *Duchal*. Below their junction, in a very romantic situation, stand the remains of the strong castle of Duchal, the ancient seat of the family of PORTERFIELD. In this vicinity, farther east, stand the villages of *Houston* and *Hill-Peter*, with *Barochan*, an ancient seat of the FLEMINGS. Around the family seat of Houston, said to have been originally a monastery, there is an extensive natural wood, and around Barochan a great quantity of planting. At the bridge of *Weir* there is a cotton-work.

Two rivers, the *Black* and *White Cart*, descend from the southern and eastern parts of the county. These unite with



the Gryfe, before it falls into the Clyde. On the banks of the *Calder*, a tributary stream to the Black Cart, descending from a lake called *Queenside Loch*, stands the village of *Loch Winnoch*, containing upwards of five hundred inhabitants. Near this village, at *Calderbaugh*, there is a curious rude statue of a man riding on an ass, called by the country people the *dumb proctor*. To the west is the great mountain of *Mistylaw*, twelve hundred and forty feet in height.

The lake called *Loch Winnoch*, or *Castle-Semple Loch*, is a beautiful sheet of water, about three miles in circuit, from which the river Black Cart issues. On an island in this lake stands an old fortress or castle, called the *Peel*; and on the west side of it, the elegant House of Castle Semple, surrounded with pleasure-grounds and plantations. The *Chapel* or *College* of Castle Semple, founded in 1505, is still entire, completely covered with ivy, and used as a burying-place.

Between Loch Winnoch and the Gryfe stands the flourishing village of *Kill-Bar-chan*, neatly built of free-stone, surrounded with thriving plantations of considerable extent, and containing upwards of one thousand inhabitants.

The



The manufacture of lawns and cambric was introduced here as early as 1742, and still continues, though that of cotton seems of late to have become the chief object of attention. There are in this village three bleachfields, two candle-works, and a brewery.

On the opposite side of the Black Cart, is the village of *Quarreltown*, with its singular coal-work, consisting of five contiguous strata, fifty feet thick.

At the Bridge of *Johnstone*, there is building, on a neat plan, a new town, which already contains upwards of fourteen hundred inhabitants. It has two cotton-mills, and promises to be a very flourishing place.

In the neighbourhood stands the castle of *Elderslee*, the family inheritance of the famous Sir WILLIAM WALLACE.

The White Cart, in its course, passes the pleasant village of *Eaglesham*, the most ancient possession of the MONTGOMERIES, the castle of *Mearns*, and village of *Newton*. It next reaches the town of *Pollockshaw*, which is of considerable extent, and chiefly possessed by manufacturers. Every stream in this county is crowded with cotton-machinery and bleachfields.

P 4 Here



Here are two cotton-mills, a printfield, and several bleachfields.

Near this place is *Langside hill*, noted for the defeat of Queen MARY, after her escape from Loch Leven castle, in 1568. A little farther down the river is *Crookstone* castle, the once favourite retreat of the same unfortunate Princess. Strangers, to this day, are here shewn the inauspicious yew, under whose shade, tradition says, she first commenced her fatal connection with her then beloved DARNLEY. To the west of Crookstone castle stands *Hawk-head*, an elegant villa, belonging to the Earl of GLASGOW. In its vicinity there is a great printfield.

In many parts of this country, coal, lime-stone, and iron-stone, may be dug from the same mine. The coal is in general sulphureous, and immense quantities of pyrites or brasses (as the workmen call them) are found in the coal-mines. In the neighbourhood a copperas work has been erected, where those pyrites are used. There are also many curious petrified shells found in the schistus, iron and lime stone. The *lapis ollaris*, here called *Ofmondstone*, abounds on the tops of the hills.

On the west side of the White Cart stands the town of Paisley.

*Paisley*



*Paisley* is truly a manufacturing town. The names which many of the streets have obtained, are descriptive of the peoples employment. We have here Silk streets, Gauze streets, Lawn street, Inkle street, and Cotton street : all these are wide and regular, and contain many good houses. The manufacture carried on by the inhabitants is chiefly in filk and thread gauze ; and such is the beauty of their work, that the Paisley gauzes have of late been displayed by the Princesses and Court Ladies, as part of their drefs on a birth-day assembly. Multitudes of women, and of very young girls, are employed in the extensive cotton-works in this place. Many of the principal manufacturers in Paisley, having made considerable fortunes, have built elegant houses, in which they live in a style suitable to their easy circumstances. It may afford some idea of the extent of the operations carried on in this town, to be told, that several manufacturers in Paisley pay upwards of L. 500 Sterling a-week to their work people. Its manufactures have been reckoned to amount to upwards of L. 660,000, and its population to about twenty thousand inhabitants. The town of Paisley has ten bleachfields for  
2  
muslins



muflins and lawns, and an equal number for thread. It has alfo two soap-works. ‘A  
‘ fertile country, cheap labour, a fober and  
‘ fteady people, abundance of coal, and  
‘ water-carriage, were circumftances,’ fays  
a late writer, ‘ that firft invited Englifh  
‘ manufacturers to fettle in this coun-  
‘ try, and the juftnefs of their views has  
‘ been fully evinced by the moft pro-  
‘ fperous fuccels.’ The Abbey at Paif-  
ley, ftill pretty entire, has been a very  
fuperb building. It was founded about  
the year 1160, by WALTER, Great Stew-  
ard of Scotland. The chapel on the  
fouth fide, which belongs to the Earl of  
ABERCORN, is ftill ufed as the family bu-  
rial place. This old chapel is noted for  
an aftonifhing echo. The flap of a door  
is by it converted into a peal of thunder,  
and a melodious air, lofing all idea of  
earthly mufic, becomes an enchanted  
ftrain. Paisley occupies nearly as much  
ground as Glasgow, though the latter  
contains thrice its number of inhabitants.

A few miles north from Paisley ftands  
*Renfrew*, a royal burgh, and the county  
town. Though fituate on the Clyde, and  
of great antiquity, it has but little trade.

Its



Its only manufactures are a soap and candle work, upon a pretty large scale; a branch of the thread manufacture, and some little work in silk and gauze, with a small bleachfield. The population of the burgh may amount to about a thousand persons.

This shire was first separated from that of Lanark, and made a distinct county, by ROBERT II. who had a palace at this place, of which nothing now remains but the ditch that surrounded it. Renfrew was long the paternal inheritance of the STUART family, before they came to the throne; and it still gives the title of Baron to the Prince of WALES.

On the road from Renfrew to Port-Glasgow, there is a handsome bridge of ten arches, built exactly at the confluence of the Gryfe and White Cart. It may be thought singular, perhaps, that this bridge has three ends or entrances. Its direct line is from Renfrew to Port-Glasgow, but it receives, on the upper side, from between the rivers, the road from Paisley. That this bridge might not impede the course of the navigation from the Clyde to Paisley, a canal has been cut, communicating with the Cart, above and below it, which  
opens



opens a free passage for vessels with masts, and is of great advantage to trade.

A few miles to the south of Paisley, between the two rivers, there are several villages. *Neilston* and *Barhead* contain, each of them, upwards of four hundred inhabitants, most of them employed in the cotton manufacture: At these, and at a neighbouring village, called *Newton*, there are cotton-works, and several large print-fields.

Between this and the south-east angle of the county, the ground is chiefly employed in pasture. The whole southern boundary of this shire is indeed a mountainous tract, except about Loch Winnoch, where there is much cultivation.

Though of small extent, this county is very populous, containing upwards of sixty thousand inhabitants.

A Y R.



1845

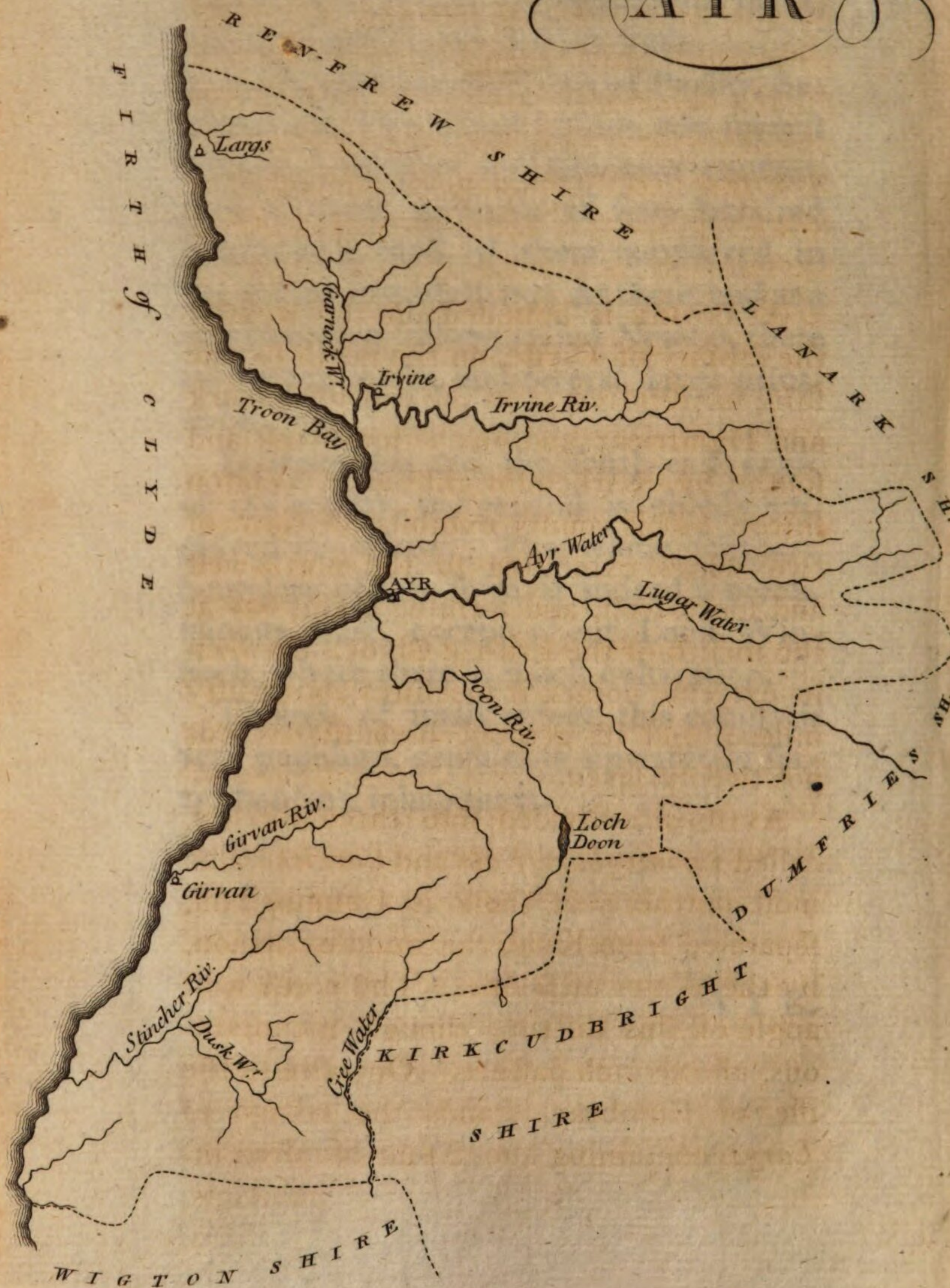
My dear Sir,  
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the  
matter of the estate of the late John Smith, deceased, and in reply to inform you that the same  
has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very  
truly, your obedient servant,  
J. B. Smith

WILSON & BROS.  
NEW YORK



To face p. 237.

# AYR





AYR.

AYRSHIRE is bounded on the west by the estuary of Clyde, on the north by the shire of Renfrew ; on the east by Lanark and Dumfries ; and on the south-east and south by Kirkcudbright and Wigton shires. This county exhibits the form of two wings, extending to the north-west and south-west, and forming a vast bay at the mouth of the Frith of Clyde. Between its extreme points, it measures about fifty miles ; and its greatest breadth exceeds not twenty-seven.

Ayrshire is divided into three districts, called *Cunningham*, *Kyle* and *Carrick*. The most northerly of these is *Cunningham*, separated from *Kyle*, the middle division, by the Water of Irvine. The north-west angle of this district, though mountainous, affords rich pasture. Opposite to the isle of Cumbray, stands the village of *Largs*, containing about four hundred inhabitants,



habitants, and noted for the victory gained by ALEXANDER III. over the Norwegians, in 1263. *Kellburn House*, a seat of the Earl of GLASGOW, remarkable for its romantic scenery, and a beautiful cascade near it; the villages of *Fairley* and *Kilbride*, surrounded with cultivated fields; the ruins of *Castle Law*, and the fine remains of *Southanan*, once a seat of Lord SEMPLE; adorn the coast, along which the prospects are remarkably beautiful.

From the neighbouring mountains descends the small river *Garnock*, which passing the villages of Kill-Birnie, Dalry, and Kill-Winning, falls into the sea near Irvine. This river divides a fertile and well cultivated tract of country; but, though well adapted for it, is yet unoccupied by the machinery used in the manufacture of cotton.

*Kill-Birnie* contains upwards of three hundred inhabitants, employed chiefly in the silk manufacture. The old castle of Kill-Birnie, built about three centuries ago, was a seat of the CRAWFORD family. A fine lake, about two miles long, is a great ornament to this place.

The village of *Dalry* contains upwards of eight hundred inhabitants, employed in



in the filk and in the cotton manufacture. Near it is seen a very remarkable natural cave, and a curious artificial mount.

The village of *Kill-Winning* contains upwards of one thousand two hundred inhabitants. Its monastery was founded in 1140, by HUGH DE MOREVILLE, Lord of CUNNINGHAM, and Lord High Constable of Scotland. Of this magnificent abbey, the only remains are, one gable and the steeple. Foreign artists, at the building of this monastery, first introduced into Scotland the mysterious rites of Free-Masonry. Hence, Kill-Winning is still acknowledged as the mother lodge of Scotland. Archery has also flourished here, without interruption, from the earliest times.

A little to the south-west of Kill-Winning stand the populous village of *Stevenston*, and the rising town of *Saltcoats*; the former containing upwards of a thousand inhabitants; the latter upwards of two thousand three hundred. Within a mile of each other, they are somewhat similar, except that Saltcoats, standing on the shore, is more immediately connected with the harbour and shipping. Upwards of forty vessels belong to this port; some of them are fishing vessels, but most of them



them are employed in the coal trade to Ireland. The making of salt also, from which the town takes its name, is another branch of trade, which the abundance of coal enables the inhabitants to carry on with success. Since 1775, they have done much in the article of ship-building. They have a rope-work, and three ship-carpenters yards, employing a number of hands. The place is favourable to manufactures in general.

A little way to the north, on the shore, stood the castle of *Ardrossan*, demolished by CROMWELL, for the sake of the stones, which he carried by sea, to build the Fort of Ayr.

A little to the east of Kill-Birnie, on the opposite side of the lake, stands *Beith*, surrounded by a populous country, and containing upwards of seventeen hundred inhabitants. These are variously employed. Here are two candle-works, and three distilleries, besides branches of the thread, silk, gauze, and muslin manufactures. A species of hard free-stone, and many petrifications of marine exuviae, both calcareous and siliceous, found here, merit the particular notice of the naturalist.



A canal, connecting the lake of Kill-Birnie with the Clyde, on the one side, and the sea on the other, would be of singular advantage.

A few miles south-east of Beith, lies *Dunlop*, (sometimes pronounced Delapp), celebrated for rich and delicate cheese, of which there is here made, exclusive of what is made in imitation of it in the neighbouring parishes, upwards of 10,600 stone annually.

From this high ground descends the rivulet of *Anack*, which passing *Stewarton*, and the family seat of the Earl of EGLINTON, falls into the river Irvine. Stewarton is a considerable post town, neatly built, and contains upwards of a thousand inhabitants. Its principal manufacture is bonnets and Quebec caps.

The river Irvine, or Irwin, descends from the mountains on the east, and after passing *Derval* and *Newmills*, near the family seat of the Earl of Loudon, and also *Galston* and *Riccarton*, leaving *Kilmarnock* and *Kilmaurs* on the right, winds meandering on toward the town of Irvine, where it turns abruptly to the north, and returning almost parallel to its former course, falls into the sea close by the town.

Q

Derval



Derval and Newmills are two manufacturing villages ; in the former, besides the other inhabitants, there are about sixty weavers ; in the latter two hundred and sixty. In Newmills, an ancient castle, though small, is kept still in repair. It belongs to the Earls of Loudon. Near it, in the woods, stands *Loudoun House* ; its library, built by Chancellor Loudon in 1622, contains about 10,000 volumes, chiefly Greek and Roman Classics.

The village of *Galston* contains near six hundred inhabitants. Formerly the making of shoes was their chief object, now the weaving of lawns and gauze has occupied the greatest number of hands. There is in the vicinity a good deal of wood. There are near the village a valuable coal-work, and a rich vein of iron-ore. The village of Riccarton, deriving its name from Sir RICHARD WALLACE, uncle of the patriot hero Sir WILLIAM, contains upwards of five hundred inhabitants, mostly shoemakers and weavers.

The town of *Kilmarnock*, so named from St MARNOCK, who is said to have died in 322, situated on a declivity above a rivulet, contains near six thousand inhabitants, and carries on various branches of



of manufacture to the amount of near L. 90,000 annually ; the chief of these are the carpet manufacture, tanning and dressing leather, making shoes and gloves, cotton cloth, calico-printing, duffles, knitted caps, mits, and other woollen goods.

The ruins of *Dean Castle*, the residence of the noble but unfortunate family of KILMARNOCK, about a mile north-east of the town, strike the mind with the idea of fallen grandeur.

A few miles north-east of Kilmarnock stand the small villages of *Fenwick* and *Kirkton of Fenwick*.

The town of *Kilmaurs*, two miles north-west from Kilmarnock, was erected into a burgh of barony by JAMES V, at the instance of CUTHBERT, Earl of GLENCAIRN, and WILLIAM, his son, Lord KILMAURS. It contains upwards of five hundred inhabitants.

The royal borough of *Irvine* is of great antiquity. It contains about four thousand five hundred inhabitants. It has upwards of three hundred sailors, and exports annually to Ireland about twenty-four thousand ton of coals. The Ayr and Paisley Banks have each a branch here. In 1784, a Mr WHYTE and a Mrs BUCHAN set out on a pilgrimage from this place for



the New Jerufalem; but ſhe died in Galloway, he went to America, and their followers, left to ſhift for themſelves, are moſtly diſperſed.

A few miles to the ſouth of Irvine, a narrow peninſula extends into the ſea, and bending to the north, forms a fine natural harbour, called *Troon Bay*, which might, at a moderate expence, be made one of the beſt ſtations for ſhipping on the weſt coaſt. A canal has been propoſed, by Kilmarnock and Riccarton, from Glaſgow, to this place.

South of Irvine, near a ſmall village of the ſame name, ſtands the ancient caſtle of *Dundonald*, once a royal reſidence, and afterwards the family ſeat of the COCHRANES, Earls of DUNDONALD.

In this vicinity are the ſmall villages of *Symington* and *Monkton*, and the ancient borough of *Preſtic*.

Amid the mountains in the eaſtern angle of this ſhire, riſes the river *Ayr*. After paſſing Muirkirk, the caſtle of Sorn and the village of Catrine, the river is increaſed by numerous ſtreams in its courſe through a rich country, till it is diſcharged into the ſea at the town of Ayr.

At *Muirkirk*, beſides a conſiderable iron-work, there is a work for coal-tar and



and lamp-black. This vicinity abounds in coal, lime, iron and free-stone. Near the castle of Sorn stand the villages of *Dalgain*, or *Sorn*, and *Catrine*. The extensive cotton-works at Catrine, the elegance of the plan on which the village is built, and the beauty of its situation, render it particularly worthy of notice. It contains about fourteen hundred inhabitants. The river with its high banks covered with wood, add much to the beauty of the scenery.

The village of *Old Cumnock* is neatly built, on a regular plan, in form of a square, with the church in the centre. Its inhabitants may amount to six hundred. In its vicinity stands the family seat of the Earl of Dumfries.

A few miles south-east of Old Cumnock, lies the village of *New Cumnock*, on the river Nith, near which there are some lead-mines. As the waters of three small lakes, here, pass partly into the Nith, and partly, by the Luggar, into the Ayr, it is possible that a canal might be cut from these to Dumfries, on the one hand, and to Ayr on the other.

A little to the west is *Auchinleck*, on the banks of the Luggar. The place, castle, and house of Auchinleck, indepen-



dent of their romantic situation, become interesting from their being connected with the name of the late JAMES BOSWELL, Esq;

In this neighbourhood we find the village of *Ochiltree*, and *Barskimming*, the seat of Lord GLENLEE, surrounded with extensive plantations, and having a beautiful bridge of one lofty arch over the united streams of Luggar and Ayr. Lower down, black-lead is found, and whetstones of an excellent quality.

A little to the north stands the town of *Machlin*, containing about a thousand inhabitants, the birth-place of the late ROBERT BURNS, a poet of distinguished merit; and the village of *Tarbolton*. The number of its inhabitants may amount to about four hundred and fifty.

The borough\* of *Ayr* is situated on a sandy plain, and built on both sides of the river, over which there is a bridge of four arches. It may be considered as the market town to all the adjacent coast. Its

\* The borough of Ayr, strictly speaking, stands on the south side of the river; but the New Town, and Wallace Town, on the opposite side, are so connected and contiguous, as to seem altogether one town.



Its chief trade, however, is at present in coals and grain. Its fishery has greatly declined. The inhabitants of the town and suburbs may amount to about seven thousand. On the north side of the river, there is some ship-building carried on; and a rope-work employs a number of hands. On the same side of the river is the ruin of a house of Dominicans, founded by ALEXANDER II. in 1230, the first of that order in the kingdom. A mile north from the town, near the shore, there is a house called King's Chapel, founded by ROBERT BRUCE, for lepers. The leprosy was a disease so common in those days, as to be the subject of several Parliamentary statutes. Happily it is now scarcely known in Europe.

The middle division of Ayrshire, named *Kyle*, bounded by the rivers Irvine and Doon, was itself divided by the river Ayr into *Kyle Stewart* and *King's Kyle*. In the south-east part of the latter division stands the village of *Dalmellington*, containing about five hundred inhabitants.

To the south of the last mentioned village is *Loch Doon*, a lake of about six miles in length, and of considerable breadth. On an island in this lake stands



*Balloch Castle.* Its waters, in which there are falmon, char, red and white trout, descend, in a winding course, toward the north-west, and are discharged into the sea a little to the south of Ayr. This river Doon divides the district of Kyle from Carrick, the southern division of Ayrshire.

In the northern part of *Carrick* are the villages of *Straiton*, *Maybole*, and *Kirkoswald*.

*Straiton* is a small but beautiful village, at the foot of two green hills skirted with wood. In its vicinity the country is extremely wild and rocky, and abounds with a number of small lakes, which give rise to three considerable rivers, the Doon, the Girvan, and the Stinchiar.

The town of *Maybole*, situated on a ridge, with a southern exposure, and an amphitheatre of hills behind it, contains about twelve hundred inhabitants, many of them remarkable for their longevity: about three hundred of them are employed in the manufacture of coarse woollens. The cotton manufacture has also been lately introduced.

The ruins of an old building, called the College, built in 1371, and endowed  
as



as a collegiate church, by JOHN KENNEDY, is still used as the burying place of the family of CASSILIS. Near it are seen the ruins of *Crossregal* Abbey, founded by DUNCAN, in 1260, and the house of *Cullean*, an elegant seat of the Earl of CASSILIS, where great improvements have lately been made. About eight hundred acres have been planted with wood. Near it there are several remarkable caves on the shore: and to the south of it *Turnbury Castle*. Here, in 1274, MARTHA, Countess of CARRICK, was married to ROBERT BRUCE, Lord of ANNANDALE.

South from Maybole stands the village of *Dailly*, and near it *Kilkerran*, the family seat of Sir ADAM FERGUSON.

Almost opposite to the rock of Ailsa, stands the town of *Girvan*, on a river of the same name. It contains upwards of a thousand inhabitants. There are here some manufactures; particularly in the tanning of leather, in making shoes and boots, and a little in the weaving of cotton cloth. The coast to the southward is but thinly inhabited, and the only village we find is *Ballintrae*, with only three hundred inhabitants, at the mouth of the river *Stinchiar*, which descends from the mountains



mountains on the north-east, and is in many parts fringed with natural woods.

Between Girvan and the south-west point of the county, the hills afford many extensive sheep walks.

Ayrshire contains much ground capable of cultivation. The soil is chiefly a strong clay, which is greatly improved by lime; and fortunately this county abounds with lime-stone, coal, and marl.

Its inhabitants, at present, amount to upwards of seventy-five thousand.

W I G.



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## W I G T O N.

THE county of Wigton is sometimes called *Upper* or *West Galloway*. It is bounded on the north by the shire of Ayr; on the east, by that of Kirkcudbright; on the south and west, by the Irish Channel. Its form is very irregular. Its greatest extent, in any direction, exceeds not thirty miles; and no part of it is more than twelve miles distant from the sea.

At the north-west angle of this shire, the sea flows in through a narrow pass, and spreads into a capacious basin called *Loch Ryan*.

On its eastern shore stands the village of *Cairn*, well situated for foreign trade, having an excellent harbour, from three to eight fathoms deep, at low-water. There are several caves along the coast, and nine *cairns*, or great heaps of loose stones, within the extent of one mile.

On



On this bay stands the royal borough of *Stranrawer*, admirably well situated for commerce, yet almost without trade. The town is pretty large and populous, containing many handsome houses, and above two thousand inhabitants. It had once an extensive herring fishery; but the shoals which used to crowd into Loch Ryan have now almost quite forsaken it. Its vicinity to Ireland has introduced the manufacture of linen; and its markets are chiefly attended for this article. Upwards of twenty-eight thousand yards are stamped annually. Tanning of leather is also a considerable branch of business here.

A few miles to the north-west stands the ancient castle of *Lochnaw*, the seat of Sir STAIR AGNEW.

On the west shore lies *Port-Patrick*, a small town, confined by the sea on one side, and on the other by overhanging rocks and hills. It contains about five hundred inhabitants, and is chiefly noted for its ferry to Donachadee in Ireland, from which it is only twenty miles distant. The light-house and harbour, built at considerable expence, are of great benefit to the public. The improvements made here are chiefly to be attributed to the



the exertions of the late Sir JAMES HUNTER BLAIR, that zealous and indefatigable friend to Scotland. Ship-building is the only species of manufacture hitherto attempted here. It is thought a fishing might succeed, especially of cod. The current is strong, and the tides rise from ten to fifteen fathoms at the pier end. It is computed, that about eleven thousand head of cattle, and two thousand horses, are here annually imported from Ireland.

The ancient castle of *Dunskey*, built on the brink of a tremendous precipice, overlooking the Irish sea, and *Cairnpat*, a fortified hill of considerable height, are the only places in the neighbourhood worthy of notice.

The peninsula, the ancient *Novantum Chersonesus*, stretching to the south, terminates in a rocky promontory called the *Mull of Galloway*, the point of which seems a proper station for a light-house. This is reckoned the most southerly point of Scotland; near it there are some slate-quarries, caverns on the shore, and a petrifying spring.

On the east of this peninsula is the great bay of *Luce*, at the head of which, toward Stranrawer, we find *Culborn*, the  
seat



seat of the Earl of STAIR, and a little to the east of it, Saul-seat, *sedes animarum*, the site of an ancient monastery. His Lordship has adorned the neighbouring country with very extensive plantations. *Castle Kennedy*, a little to the east of Stranrawer, was originally a seat of the Earl of CASSILIS. It stands on an elevated peninsula between two lakes, each above one mile in length, and half a mile in breadth, which communicate by means of an artificial canal, over which there is a fine bridge in front of the castle. This seat fell into the hands of the great Earl of STAIR, who laid out the pleasure-grounds in an elegant style: But it was burnt down by accident in 1715. So pleasing is its situation, screened by hills on the north, and surrounded by woods and lakes, that one can scarce help wishing to see it repaired, and again inhabited by its noble and patriotic proprietor. There are several artificial earthen mounts in this neighbourhood: One old tower has upon its battlements the date 1274.

Two streams descend from the mountains of Ayrshire, and uniting at the village of *New Luce*, form the river *Luce*. This river, after passing the ruins of *Luce Abbey*,



Abbey, and the small town of *Glenluce*, is discharged into the bay. Luce Abbey was founded in 1190, and was almost entire in 1646, but has since been so much dilapidated, that but little of its ruins now remain.

On a lofty bank, beautifully covered with wood, and overlooking the confluence of the river and bay of Luce, stands *Park*, the seat of Sir JOHN HAY of Park, Baronet.

This county is understood by its inhabitants to consist of three parts: All west of Glenluce they denominate *The Rhinns*; the northern parts, eastward, *The Moors*; and the southern, *The Machers*.

Proceeding along the east coast of the bay of Luce, we find the castle of *Sinnyness*, seated on a precipice overlooking the sea. In the neighbourhood is the castle of *Mochrum*, once the seat of the DUNBAR's, Knights of Mochrum, surrounded with lakes and morasses.

The road along the coast is wild, and destitute of wood. It becomes more agreeable toward *Port-William*, a neat little village with a good harbour.

*Merton House*, the seat of Sir WILLIAM MAXWELL of Monrieth, is situated on the  
side



side of a fine lake, commanding an extensive prospect of the sea, and the English and Irish coast. The old castle, on the opposite side of the lake, is a fine object. A little to the east is *Glasserton*, the elegant seat of the late Admiral KEITH STEWART. The south point of land is called *Burrowhead*, or Burgh Head. Near it there are found very fine variegated marble, coarse slate, and some appearance of copper and lead ore. The ruins of the ancient fortresses here cover several acres of ground.

To the north-east of Burrowhead is the *Isle of Whithorn*, a neat small town with a harbour. This little town contains about four hundred inhabitants. Eight or nine sloops belong to it.

The very ancient royal borough of *Whithorn* is an inconsiderable town, without either trade or manufacture. Its inhabitants may amount to between seven and eight hundred. Its once famous Cathedral, founded in the fourth century, and long the residence of the Bishop of Galloway, is now completely in ruins. About a mile from the town there are the remains of a Roman encampment. To the west is *Appleby Loch*, near which is *Castle Wig.*



*Wig.* On the coast appear the ruins of *Cruggleton* castle, noted as the retreat of the brave WALLACE, when in that corner.

*Galloway House*, the elegant seat of the Earl of GALLOWAY, stands on a fine bay, surrounded with pleasure-grounds. Near it are the harbour and village of *Garliestown*, containing between four and five hundred inhabitants. It has a rope-walk, and employs ten coasting vessels.

To the west are the ruins of *Sorby* and *Longcastle*; also the modern house of *Ravenstone*, and other family seats.

The lake of *Dowalton*, about six miles in circuit, is a fine sheet of water, and the source of the small river that falls into *Garliestown* bay.

The rivers *Tarf* and *Bladnoch* descending from lakes in the moors on the borders of Carrick, unite their streams at the village of *Kirkcowan*, and thence the *Bladnoch*, winding to the south-east, falls into *Wigton* bay. On its southern banks stands the house of *Baldoon*, formerly the seat of the DUNBARS of *Baldoon*. The parks of *Baldoon* have long been noted as the richest pasture in Galloway. Indeed, cattle and grain are the staple com-



modities of the county. Manufactures are only beginning to get any footing; and every species of fishing, except that for salmon, is very much neglected.

*Wigton*, the county town, and a royal borough, is pleasantly situated on a hill overlooking the bay to which it gives name. It has one very spacious street, some small ones, and above one thousand inhabitants; but it possesses neither manufactures nor trade. Several attempts to establish a branch of the woollen and cotton manufacture have been made, but without much success. A few sloops are here employed for the importing of coals and lime, and exporting of grain. On the south side of the town are the vestiges of its ancient castle. There has also been some religious establishment at the east end of the town; but whether priory, monastery, or collegiate church, is not with certainty known.

To the north-east lies a great morass, several miles in length, called the *Moss of Cree*, which might admit a similar mode of improvement to that of Kincardine in Perthshire. On the west side of this moss stands the *Clary*, the ancient seat of the present GALLOWAY family.

On



On the river Cree, which also descends from a lake in Carrick, stands the village formerly called *Newton-Stewart*, now *Newton-Douglas*, having changed its name with its proprietor. It is a regular well built town, and contains about twelve hundred inhabitants. Several manufactures are here begun very successfully; of these the cotton is the principal: the river being navigable for small vessels to within two miles of the town, it is hoped that the trade of this place may soon increase. There is a handsome bridge over the Cree, on the east of the town. The mouth of the river affords a valuable salmon-fishing.

This county contains about twenty-one thousand inhabitants.

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KIRK-



## KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

THE stewartry of Kirkcudbright, together with the county or shire of Wigton, bear equally the name of Galloway, and are part of the ancient province of that name, which originally extended as far as the Clyde. This stewartry is bounded on the north and east by Ayr and Dumfries shires; on the south by the Solway Frith and the Irish Sea; and the river Cree bounds it on the west. Its form, though irregular, approaches to an oval. Its extent from north to south is nearly thirty miles; from east to west about forty-five.

Through Newton-Douglas, formerly mentioned, passes the great military road between Port-Patrick and Dumfries. This road cuts off, between it and the shore, the richest and best cultivated lands in both counties.

On the east side of the Cree, almost opposite to Newton-Douglas, stands the ancient village of *Minnigaff*. Near it is *Kirrochtree*, the elegant seat of Mr HERON of Heron. In this estate, and that of *Mochramore*



*Mochramore* adjoining, there are veins of lead, which have been worked for many years.

Along the skirts of the hills on the east side of the Cree and of Wigton bay, there is much natural wood. Of the mountains here the highest is *Cairnsmuir*, which overlooks the whole shire and stewartry.

*Creetown* is a rising village, containing above eight hundred inhabitants. It is situated on the east shore of Wigton bay, and has a small port, where there are several sloops constantly employed in carrying sea-shells coastwise, or importing coals and lime from Cumberland in England, on the opposite shore of the Solway Frith. The shells are dug from banks without the sea-mark, several hundred yards from the shore, and are esteemed a valuable manure. Many thousand tons of these are carried off annually.

All the higher grounds abound with granite. *Kirkdale House*, belonging to Sir SAMUEL HANNAY of Mochrum, Baronet, is built entirely of it. The Bishop of Derry, after seeing the beauty of this house, lately commissioned a large quantity of it to be carried over to Ireland.

The little river *Fleet* winds through a beautiful valley, skreened by woody hills,



which open toward the south. On the west side of this river are seen the vestiges of a camp, a Druidical circle, and a vitrified fort. The picturesque ruins of the castle of *Cardonefs*, and the fine villas in its neighbourhood, attract the eye of every traveller.

The rising village of *Gatehouse*, is situated near the mouth of the Fleet. This town consists of three regular streets, all built within these forty years, and contains upwards of eleven hundred inhabitants. Here are four cotton-mills, where upwards of five hundred hands are employed; also a tan-work and a soap-work. A branch of the Paisley Union Bank is established here. Beside the parish school, there is an academy near the village, in a most delightful and healthy situation, very liberally endowed by Mr MURRAY of Broughton. The weekly cattle-markets, held here in the beginning of winter, are of considerable advantage to the place. Small sloops come up the river, within a short distance of the town.

The *Cailly*, the mansion-house of Mr MURRAY is pleasantly situated, and is one of the most elegant buildings in this part of the country.

The



The northern parts of this shire exhibit bleak and craggy mountains, which nevertheless afford much pasture, especially along the rivulet *Deuch*, and near the village of *Carsphairn*. From these mountains descends the river *Ken*, which, passing the village of *Dalry*, flows southward with an increasing stream, toward the town of New Galloway. On the banks of the *Ken* are many fine seats; among these are *Earlston*, the seat of the GORDONS, famous for their attachment to the Reformation principles,—*Glenlee*, belonging to Sir WILLIAM MILLER,—and *Kenmure* house, built on a beautiful circular mount, which has the appearance of being artificial.

The borough of *New Galloway* is a small inland town, entirely destitute of trade. It is, however, very pleasantly situated; and were the industry of the people encouraged, a branch of the woollen manufactory might here be established. In this vicinity some appearances of lead and copper have been observed.

This district of country, from *Carsphairn* to New Galloway, on both sides of the river, is distinguished by the name of *the Glen Kens*.



Below this place the river Ken expands into a fine lake, about four miles in length, and one mile in breadth. The river *Dee*, rising from three lakes near the source of the Doon, descends from the west, and joins the stream that issues from Loch Ken. Their united waters retain the name of *Dee*, and passing the old castle of Threave, flow to the south-west, past the ruins of the priory at Tongland, till they meet the small river Tarf, and the sea a little above Kirkcudbright.

The castle of *Threave* was built on an isle in the river, by the Earls of DOUGLAS, sometime Lords of GALLOWAY, and was intended to awe the neighbourhood into subjection.

On both sides of the *Dee* there are several lakes; but that called *Carlinwark Loch* is the most considerable. It contains an inexhaustible treasure of the finest and best shell-marl. Many curious remains of antiquity have been found here. On the north side of it stands the rising village or town of *Castle Douglas*, a borough of barony, having upwards of seven hundred inhabitants, and several branches of manufacture.

Over the *Dee*, (which abounds with salmon, pike, perch and trout,) there are several



ral finest bridges; particularly those near New Galloway, Kelton Hill, and Tongland.

The priory of *Tongland* was built by FERGUS, Lord of GALLOWAY, near the end of the twelfth century. Its situation is remarkably pleasant; but the name, and a heap of rubbish, are almost the sole remains of its former magnificence. A paper-mill here, and a fine salmon-fishing, may also be worthy of notice.

*Kirkcudbright*, though a royal borough, and the county town, possesses but an inconsiderable trade, notwithstanding both its antiquity and its advantageous situation. The Dee has depth of water sufficient to admit ships of any burden to come up to the town; and Nature seems to have done more than half the work, to form a fine basin for a harbour. There is safe anchoring ground, at the mouth of the river, in two spacious and well protected bays. The town consists of three principal streets, two of which form a right angle with each other, and meet at the Town-house. It contains upwards of thirteen hundred inhabitants, and some manufactures have lately been introduced to give them bread and employment.

On



On the north side of the town stands an old castle, with this inscription, *The house of Herries*, 1584; and a little to the west are the deep trenches of an old fortress, which still bear the name of Castle Dykes, possibly demolished by King EDWARD, who was here in person.

A little to the south of the town is the family seat of the Earl of SELKIRK, situated on a peninsula which runs into a fine bay, at the mouth of the Dee. This spot, which possesses all the beauties that nature and art can bestow, is sometimes insulated, by the sea flowing round it in high tides. Having been formerly the site of a religious house, dedicated to the Virgin MARY, it has obtained the name of *St Mary's Isle*.

In a lake above this town, called *Loch Fergus*, are the ruins of a castle, said to have been the residence of the Lords or Princes of GALLOWAY. In the neighbourhood stand the ruins of *Dundrennan* abbey, founded by FERGUS, Lord of GALLOWAY, in 1142. ALLAN, the last of the male line, was buried here in 1231. It is noted in history for being the place where Queen MARY slept the night after the battle of Langside, and whence she took shipping



shipping for Workington, on the opposite English shore. Not far distant stood *Rae-berry castle*, the seat of the progenitors of the present Lord KIRKCUDBRIGHT, from whence WALLACE is said to have embarked for France.

Rich iron-ore, and abundance of free-stone, are found on this coast. Whetstones may also be had here, equal, if not superior, to those from the Water of Ayr.

Proceeding eastward along the shore, we meet with the village of *Auchin-Cairn*, the house of *Orchardton*, and the *Orr*, a small river which descends from a lake among the hills that divide Galloway from Dumfriesshire. On the banks of this river, about a mile to the south of the military road, is seen one of the most remarkable of those round hills called *Motes*, that are frequently met with in different parts of Scotland, and which are supposed to have been places where laws were promulgated, and justice administered. This mount rises from the plain, steep all around, except on the south, where there is an easy ascent. At the height of about an hundred feet, there is a level semicircular area, on the south side of which rises a beautiful round hill, flat at the top, and encircled



encircled with a trench, which divides it from the large semicircular area. Traces of antiquity are observed on other parts of the banks of this river; particularly two vitrified forts, one on each side of the river, towards the sea.

There are three bridges over the Orr; opposite to the uppermost stands, at no great distance eastward, the rising village of *Kirkpatrick-Durham*; along the middle one, usually called the *Haugh-Bridge*, runs the military road; the tide flows up to the lowest, lately erected, of one lofty arch.

A little above this bridge, on the west side of the river, stood the old castle of *Buittle*, or *Graig-Nair*, said to have been a principal residence of BALIOL, when Lord of GALLOWAY. From its being the maternal inheritance of BALIOL, Galloway was subjected to great vicissitude of fortune, during the contention between him and BRUCE.

Near the village of *Dalbeaty*, where there is a paper-mill, and some rising manufactures, the Orr receives a considerable stream from the north-east. On this rivulet Lord HERRIES had two seats, *Barclosh* and *Corra*. Eastward from the mouth of the Orr, the shore is remarkably



ably bold. A mill-stone quarry is worked here.

*Sweetheart*, or *Newabbey* was built on an elevated plain on the west side of the Nith, about the end of the thirteenth century, by BALIOL's mother, daughter of ALLAN, the last Lord of GALLOWAY. The mountain called *Criffel*, elevated nineteen hundred feet above the sea, may be said to overhang its beautiful ruins. The small adjacent village contains above two hundred inhabitants.

The lands on the coast are fertile and cultivated, particularly southward about *Kirkbean*, and round to the mouth of the small river *Southwick*.

The soil in this county is enriched by a store of shell-marl found in many of the lakes, and by a slimy matter brought from the shore, called sea-fleece; but still more by lime brought over from Cumberland.

A bridge, said to have been built in the thirteenth century, over the Nith at Dumfries, unites this county to Dumfriesshire. Another bridge has lately been erected here, a little farther up the river. A village at the west end of the bridge, deriving its name of *Bridge-End* from its situation, contains upwards



wards of thirteen hundred inhabitants. The principal manufacture here is the making of shoes. There are nearly one hundred hands employed in that business. A kind of shoes with wooden soles are made here, and much used by the lower class of country people in the neighbourhood.

On the western banks of the Nith, a little above Dumfries, stands *Terreagles*, formerly the seat of the Earl of NITHSDALE, pleasantly situated, and commanding an extensive prospect of a rich country on both sides of the river.

At the confluence of the Nith with the river *Cluden* or *Cairn*, are the fine ruins of *Lincluden* College, a monastery founded about the middle of the twelfth century.

In this county there are many mineral springs of a chalybeate nature. Only two of them are much frequented: One, called the *Markland Well*, six miles west from Dumfries; the other *Lochenbreck*, on the west side of the Dee.

It were tedious to enumerate its lakes, of which there are generally three or four, sometimes ten, in a parish. Independent of the high ridge which bounds it on the north, there are no mountains in



in this county except two, Cairnsmuir and Criffel, already noticed, Except in bays, and at the mouths of rivers, the shore is in general bold and rocky, with many tremendous cliffs, the crevices of which abound with the marine plant, called samphire \*, much esteemed in England as a pickle.

From Port-Patrick to Dumfries no coal has hitherto been found : lime and freestone are rare. The want of these articles is a great check to manufactures. Agriculture is therefore the principal object with the inhabitants along the coast ; and in the more inland parts, the rearing of cattle and sheep chiefly engages the attention of the husbandman. It is much to be regretted, that no branch of the woollen manufacture has ever been effectually established in this part of the country, where so much excellent wool is produced.

The inhabitants of this stewartry amount to about twenty-seven thousand.

\* *Crithmum maritimum*, LIN.



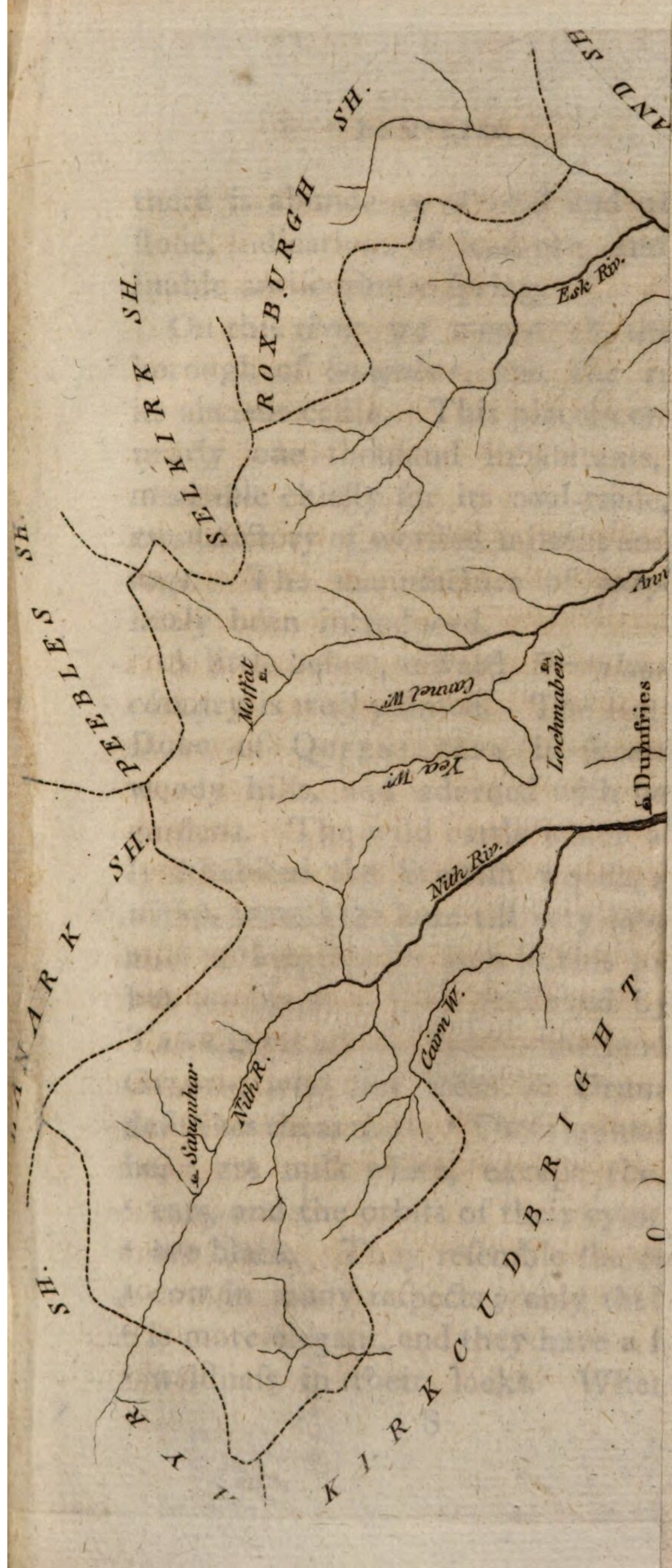
## DUMFRIES.

THIS shire is bounded on the north by the counties of Lanark and Peebles; on the east by those of Selkirk and Roxburgh; on the south by the Solway Frith; and on the west by the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Its form may be fancied to resemble a wide-mouthed bottle, having its neck turned toward the north-west. Its length is about fifty miles; its greatest breadth thirty.

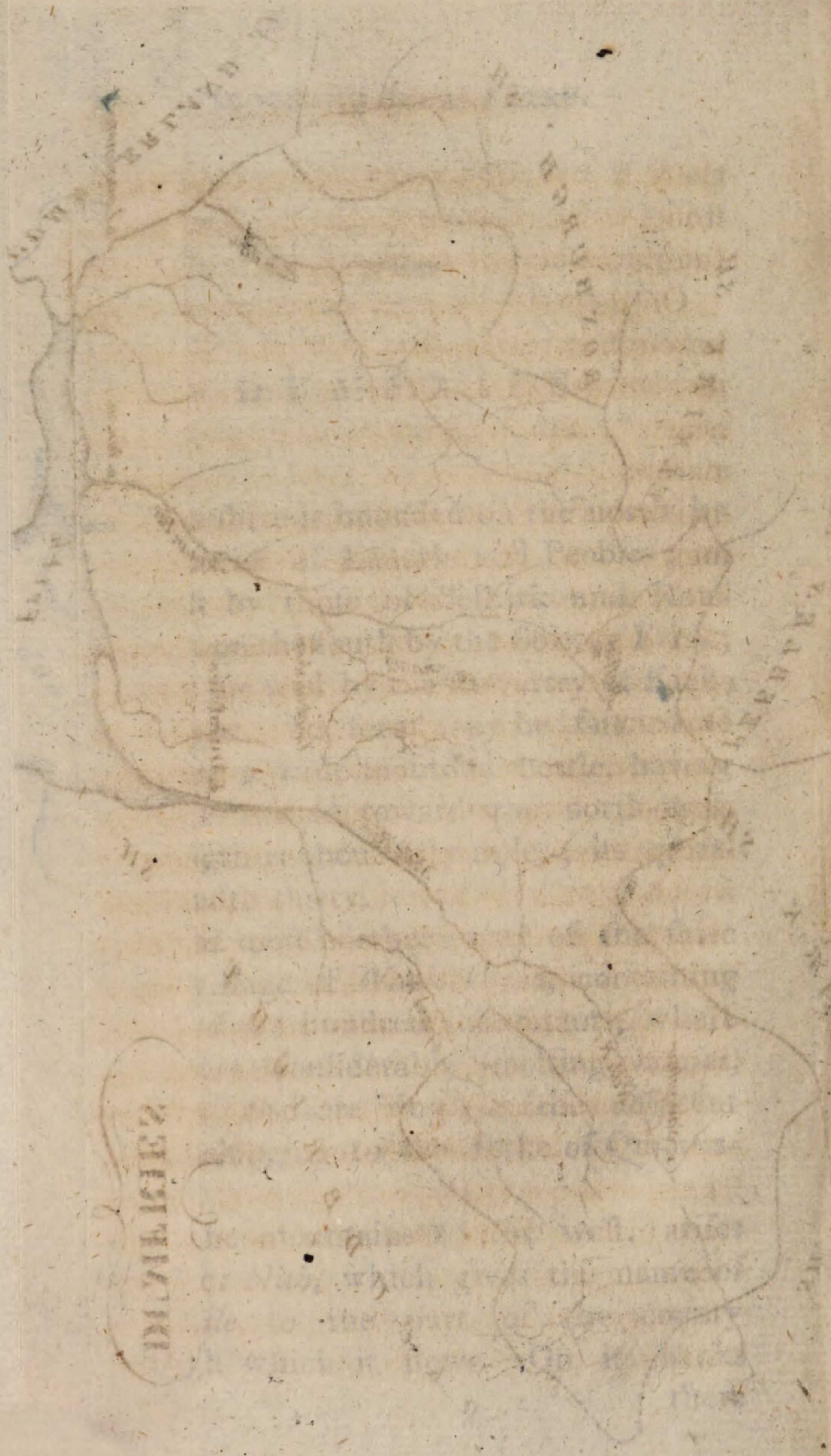
In the most northern part of the shire is the village of *Wanlockhead*, containing about eight hundred inhabitants, where there are considerable smelting houses, for the lead-ore dug in the adjacent hills, belonging to the Duke of QUEENSBERRY.

In the mountains to the west, arises the river *Nith*, which gives the name of *Nithsdale* to the part of the county through which it flows. On its banks there









SECTIONS



there is abundance of coal and of limestone, indications of lead-ore, and a valuable antiscorbutic spring.

On this river we meet with the royal borough of *Sanquhar*, and the ruins of its ancient castle. This place, containing nearly one thousand inhabitants, is remarkable chiefly for its coal-trade, and a manufactory of worsted mittens and stockings. The manufacture of carpets has lately been introduced.

A little below, toward *Drumlanrig*, the country is well planted. The seat of the Duke of QUEENSBERRY is screened by woody hills, and adorned with beautiful gardens. The wild cattle which anciently inhabited the Scottish woods, some of which were kept here till very lately, are now no longer to be seen in this country; but the breed is still preserved by Lord TANKERVILLE, in Northumberland. Mr GILPIN, who saw them at Drumlanrig, describes them thus: ‘These animals,’ says he, ‘are milk white, except the noses, ears, and the orbits of their eyes, which are black. They resemble the common cow in many respects; only their form is more elegant, and they have a spirited wildness in their looks. When they

S

‘run,



‘run, instead of the clumsy cow-gallop,  
‘they bound like deer.’

There is here a bridge over the Nith, and also another a little below, near *Thornhill*, which is a neat little town, pleasantly situated on the east side of the river, on an elevated plain, and contains upwards of five hundred inhabitants. There are four markets or fairs held here, principally for woollen yarn and coarse woollen stuffs.

*Morton* Castle, built before the days of BRUCE, has still one wall entire.

At the west end of the bridge, opposite *Thornhill*, there is a curious obelisk, very like that at *Forres*.

About the villages of *Penpont* and *Tynron*, and the little town of *Monyhive*, which contains about four hundred inhabitants, the vallies are fertile and well cultivated, and the hills consist of beautiful green sheep walks, with much romantic scenery. Here WILLIAM WALLACE took *Tiber Castle* by surprise. A Roman encampment and causeway account for the name of the castle. At *Barjarg*, where there is a lime-work, there is a good deal of natural wood.

Near



Near *Farborough* Castle, on the banks of the river Cairn, are some earthen mounds, called *The Bowbutts*, where the vassals of the ancient Barons of *Glencairn* used to exercise in the practice of archery. Similar butts are seen in various parts of Scotland, but these surpass most others in magnitude.

*Clofeburn* Castle is said to be one of the oldest inhabited castles in the south of Scotland. It is situated on the side of a lake. Near this place, in 1789, was found an antique metal vessel, holding about an English pint, and in shape resembling a modern cream-pot. At *Clofeburn* are extensive lime-works; and a little below, there is a fine bridge over the Nith.

At *Dalswinton* the CUMMINGS had a large Gothic building, as one of their principal places of residence: A modern mansion-house on the same site, and many improvements around it, render *Dalswinton* a delightful habitation. Near it are several villages, such as *Duncow* and *Amisfield*. The old tower of *Amisfield* was the ancient seat of the family of CHARTERIS.

The parish church of *Hollywood* is built on the site of an ancient abbey. This



place takes its name from an oval, formed of great stones, around which, tradition says, there was a Druidical grove of oaks.

The river *Cairn*, called also *Cluden*, for some miles forms the western boundary of the county, and unites its stream with the Nith a little above Dumfries.

The borough of *Dumfries* is the capital of the southern counties. It is pleasantly situated on a rising ground, on the eastern banks of the Nith, amid an extensive tract of rich and fertile fields. It is a regular and well built town, containing about six thousand inhabitants; but has neither foreign trade nor manufactures, depending chiefly on the advantages of its situation. At the upper or west end of the town stood the castle, and near it the monastery, which BRUCE stained with the blood of his kinsman COMYN.

Over the Nith there is an ancient bridge of nine arches. In 1789 another was erected a little higher up the river. Along the whole course of this river, its banks afford excellent quarries of red free-stone.

Proceeding down the Nith, toward its mouth, we find *Caerlavrock* Castle, situated  
near



near the shore. Though this fort was often besieged by the English, it is still in better condition than most of the ancient fortresses in the kingdom. The front is very elegant, and richly adorned with sculpture. It is surrounded by a double ditch, broad and deep; and, before the use of fire-arms, was deemed impregnable. This is the ruin of what is called the New Castle, founded about the 1425, in the reign of JAMES I. The site of the old castle is easily traced in a wood about three hundred yards south from the present building. Dr JOHN HUTTON, of this neighbourhood, from tending a few sheep, rose to be principal physician to WILLIAM and MARY, and physician-general to their armies and hospitals. He bequeathed his library to the Presbytery of Dumfries, and a handsome donation to the place of his birth.

*Locher Moss* is a morass of twelve miles in length, and three in breadth, lying east of Dumfries, and nearly parallel to the Nith. A river, twenty-five feet broad, passes down the middle of it, and a road right across it. From the vast oak-trees that have been here dug up, it is evident that this morass has been, at some distant period,



period, a great forest. Antiquities of various kinds are dug up along with the peat. Canoes and anchors have been frequently found here ; and as the present morafs is only fourteen feet elevated above flood-mark, we are led to believe, that, before it became a forest, it had been a large bay, entirely covered by the sea. There is a fimilar morafs, though of less extent, on the west fide of the river. From these and other circumstances, it is certain, that, along the shores of the Solway Frith, the sea has retired, and the land increased.

On the east of Locher Mofs stand the villages of *Roocan* and *Torthorwald*. Near the latter stand the ruins of the castle which gives name to it.

On the coast is the village of *Ruthwell*. In the church of this place are seen the fragments of a curious antique obelisk, ornamented with rude carving. It appears to have been, when entire, about twenty feet high.

A little to the west stands *Comlongan*, an ancient castle, still very entire. It is a feat of Lord STORMONT, and the birth-place of the late Earl MANSFIELD. A lime stone quarry, discovered here a few  
2 years



years ago, has been of singular advantage to the country around it.

The district to the north and east is called *Annandale*, from the river Annan, which flows through it.

The mountains in the northern part of this district, sometimes named *Moffat bills*, are the highest in the south of Scotland. From one of these, called *Erick-stone-brae*, may be seen, at a little distance from each other, the sources of the Tweed, the Clyde, and the Annan. The *Annan* flows in a southerly direction; and after receiving many auxiliary streams in a course of thirty miles, is discharged into the Solway Frith.

The town of *Moffat* has a manufacture of coarse woollen stuffs: But it is chiefly supported by its mineral springs, which attract much genteel company. This town contains upwards of eight hundred inhabitants, and many good houses, built for the accommodation of those who visit this place for the sake of the waters. These are of a very bracing quality, and are accounted the strongest in Britain. There are here two springs, of which the *Moffat Spa* is the weakest, the *Hartfell* the strongest. A few miles east from the



mountain of Hartfell, there is a cataract called *The Grey Mare's Tail*. The mountain of Hartfell is about three thousand feet high. There is a beautiful plain on its top, of sufficient extent for a horse-race, and commanding a most extensive prospect. Several pieces of antiquity have been discovered near Moffat. To the House of Auchencass, once an impregnable fortress, water had been conveyed in lead-pipes. It belonged to the same proprietor with Morton Castle. Its walls are fifteen feet thick. Lochwood, the residence of the JOHNSTONS of Annandale, built in the fourteenth century, has also been a place of great strength. *Raebills*, lately built by the Earl of HOPETON, on the west bank of the Kinnel, is a very fine house. The improvements around it add much to the beauty of the neighbouring country.

The country is barren of wood, except in the neighbourhood of the town; and the ground is, in general, employed in pasture for sheep and black cattle. In the mofs called *Drumcrief*, large oak and birch trees are frequently dug up quite fresh and entire, though they must, with-

out



out doubt, have lain there for many centuries.

The borough of *Lochmaben* is situated on the west side of the Annan, nearly opposite to the place where the united streams of *Yea* and *Kinnel* fall into it. Its numerous lakes, ancient castle, and royal retainers, merit particular notice. It is said to have obtained its privileges from King ROBERT I.; but, though ancient, and pleasantly situated, it has never risen to great eminence. The number of its inhabitants may amount to about seven hundred, who manufacture coarse linen, follow mechanic employments, and cultivate the adjacent fields.

On an elevated situation on the side of a hill south-west from Lochmaben, the late Dr MOUNSEY, physician to the Empress of RUSSIA, built the elegant house of *Ramerscales*.

On the east side of the river stands the thriving town of *Lockerby*, containing upwards of seven hundred inhabitants, and having excellent cattle markets. A little below stands *Castlemilk*, and lower still the village of *Ecclefechan*, noted for its great monthly market for cattle. It contains upwards of five hundred inhabitants.

Not



Not far to the west of this village we find *Hoddam Castle*, said to have been founded in 1437, by Lord HERRIES. A mile to the south of this castle is the tower called *Repentance*.

At *Kellhead* lime-work, near this place, have appeared several veins of a beautiful dark coloured, spotted marble, mixed with sea-shells, and petrified vegetables.

Toward the borough of *Annan*, the country is well cultivated. This town is very ancient. It contains upwards of one thousand six hundred inhabitants, has some trade, and annually exports a considerable quantity of grain. There is a fine bridge over the *Annan* at this place; and at a small distance the *Solway Frith*, here called *Bowness Water*, is forded at ebb tide, by people passing to or from the western parts of *Cumberland*.

It would exceed our limits, to enumerate all the remains of antiquity in this part of the country, which was so frequently the scene of rapine and of bloodshed.

The salmon fishery is valuable all along the coast of the *Solway Frith*. Here they have various ways of carrying it on; of which



which that of pursuing the fish, in the ebb of the tide, on horseback, is the most singular.

*Eskdale* is the eastern division of Dumfrieshire. The upland of this district is a pastoral tract.

The river *Esk*, after a course of about twenty miles, reaches the town of *Langholm*, which contains about fifteen hundred inhabitants. From this place the river winds through many woody and rich fields toward the Solway Frith. *Langholm Lodge*, an occasional residence of the Noble family of BUCCLEUGH, is justly admired for its simplicity, and the beauty of the surrounding scenery.

*New Langholm* is a considerable village, near the confluence of the river *Wauchope* and the *Esk*.

Lead, and indications of coal, have been discovered on the banks of the *Esk*. At *Westerhall*, the property of Sir JAMES JOHNSTONE, a mine of antimony was opened in 1788, and continues to be worked. It is the only mine of that mineral in Great Britain. The family of JOHNSTONE, so eminently distinguished for abilities and success in the world, are natives of *Eskdale*; as was also Admiral PASLEY.

*Graitney*



*Graitney* is a village situated near the mouth of the small river *Sark*. It has an elegant inn. This place is generally known by the name of *Gretna Green*, the resort of many young ladies and gentlemen from England, who have the misfortune to differ with their parents and guardians on the subject of marriage. Near the village there is a plantation of trees, which a facetious tourist calls the *Idalian Grove*, and gives for its motto,

Vetuerē patres, quod non potuerē vetare.

It should, however, be remarked, that the clergyman of the parish, who is a gentleman of learning and respectability, never countenances the irregular marriages celebrated here. These are chiefly the work of a person who was once a tobacconist, (not a blacksmith, as is commonly supposed,) an illiterate man, who never was in church orders. Nor are the other practitioners in this illicit trade of a superior description.

On the banks of the river *Sark* stands *Springkell*, the elegant seat of Sir *WILLIAM MAXWELL*. In this vicinity, a village has been erected by the patriotic proprietor,



prietor, and encouragement given to manufacturers to settle in it.

On the opposite side of the river is the great morass called *Solway Moss*. In 1771, there was a dreadful eruption of this morass, which overflowed the adjacent country for several miles.

Agriculture is well understood, and successfully practised, in the lower parts of Dumfrieshire; but in the higher grounds the rearing of cattle is the chief object with the farmers. Swine are also fed in great numbers, and many hundreds of them are annually sold in the markets on the English border.

The number of inhabitants of this county probably exceeds fifty-four thousand.

R O X.



## ROXBURGH.

THIS shire is sometimes called *Teviotdale*. It is bounded on the north by Berwickshire; on the east and south by Northumberland and Cumberland in England; on the west by Dumfries and Selkirk shires. Its form is irregular. It measures at most about thirty miles from north to south, and from east to west, nearly the same.

In the north-west point of the shire, in the mountainous tract between the rivers Leader and Gala, the ruinous towers of *Culmslie*, *Hilslap*, *Langshaw*, and some others, are seen scattered amid the bleak hills.

The Tweed enters the county at the mouth of the river Ettrick. Its banks are adorned with fine hanging woods, and in various parts with rocky precipices called *beughs*. The vallies, or haughs, through which it flows, are rich and



and beautiful. Such is the diversity of enchanting scenery here displayed, that the traveller, in a fine summer day, can scarce help exclaiming, in the words of the old song :

‘ How sweet are the banks of the Tweed !’

Near the village of *Darnick*, there is a good bridge over the Tweed. Two miles below, stands the town of *Melrose*. It has some share of the linen, woollen, and cotton manufacture.

Close by it stand the magnificent remains of *Melrose Abbey*, the finest of any in Scotland. ‘ This abbey (says Mr PEN-  
‘ NANT) was founded in 1136, by DA-  
‘ VID I. and dedicated to the Virgin  
‘ MARY. The ruins are of uncommon  
‘ beauty. Part is at present used for di-  
‘ vine service ; the rest uncovered. The  
‘ south side, and east window, are ele-  
‘ gant beyond description. The church  
‘ had been in the form of a cross, and of  
‘ great extent.’ The cemetery contains the dust of many great men. ALEXAN-  
DER II. it is said, is buried under the great altar. JAMES, Earl of DOUGLAS \*,  
slain

\* The nobleman whose death is lamented in the celebrated ballad of *Chevy chace*.



slain at the battle of Otterburn, in 1388, was here interred with great pomp. ‘The situation of this religious house (adds the same gentleman) is remarkably pleasant; seated near the Tweed, and shaded with trees, above whose summits soar the venerable ruins, and the precipitated top of *Eildon hills*.’ On one of the three summits of these hills are the traces of a Roman camp; and similar appearances are frequently met with in the neighbourhood.

At the north bottom of these hills stands the village of *Newstead*. At *Drygrange*, in this vicinity, there is a fine bridge over the Tweed. A mile farther down the river is seen *Old Melrose*, said to have been the site of an abbey of Culdees in 664. ‘It is now reduced (says the writer last quoted) to a single house, standing on a sort of promontory, peninsulated by the Tweed; a most beautiful scene; the banks lofty and wooded, varied with perpendicular rocks jutting out like buttresses from top to bottom.’ The precipice which fronts Old Melrose, on the opposite side of the Tweed, is called the *Gate Heugh*. The strong fortress of Halidean, formerly the



the residence of the Roxburgh family, with its old deer-park ; the village of *St Boswell's*, famous for its annual fair, and several others in this neighbourhood, are worthy of notice.

*Smallholm Tower*, though thirty miles inland, serves as a land-mark to seamen off the coast.

Proceeding down the river, we find several old buildings or castles, the seats of ancient border-warriors. That of *Little-den* is a round tower, placed on a cliff above the river ; and was in former times a border-house of the KERS.

A few miles below stands the *Fleurs*, a magnificent seat of the Duke of RoxBURGH, rising amid widely extended plantations. Near the place where the Teviot falls into the Tweed, on a lofty peninsula between them, may be traced the remains of the once strong Castle of *Roxburgh*. Before this castle King JAMES II. lost his life, in 1460, by the bursting of a cannon.

A little below the castle there is a beautiful bridge over the Teviot, near *Springwood Park*, an elegant mansion, the seat of Sir GEORGE DOUGLAS.

T

Of



Of the ancient town of Roxburgh no vestige now remains.—*Seges ubi Troja fuit.* St *James's* Fair seems to be its sole memorial. The present village of Roxburgh stands two miles west of the castle. The trysting-tree, an elm, near ten feet in diameter, and a hawthorn, seven feet in circumference, are singular vegetable productions, and have a claim to considerable antiquity.

The river *Teviot* descends from the mountains in the south-west angle of the county, and passes almost through the centre of this shire, winding beautifully through wide and fertile valleys, till it mixes its waters with the *Tweed* near Kelso.

*Kelso* is a neat and populous town, though not a royal borough. It contains between four and five thousand inhabitants, and has a good weekly market for corn; but the making of shoes is its principal manufacture. This branch employs near one hundred and fifty hands. Here was a very handsome stone-bridge of six arches over the *Tweed*, below its confluence with the *Teviot*; but it was swept away by a flood in 1797; and is to be replaced by one of two magnificent arches,  
constructed



constructed with cast-iron. The Abbey of Kelso, of which the magnificent ruins still remain, was founded by DAVID I. in 1128. ‘ The environs of Kelso, (says Mr PENNANT) are very fine: The lands consist of gentle risings, inclosed with hedges, and extremely fertile. They have much reason to boast of their prospects. From the *Chalkbeugh* is a fine view of the forks of the river; Roxburghhill; the handsome seat of Springwoodpark; and at a distance, the Fleurs. From *Pinnaclehill*, is seen a vast extent of country, highly cultivated, watered with long reaches of the Tweed, and well wooded on each margin.’ Much wheat is raised in this neighbourhood; and the fleeces of the sheep are remarkably fine.

In the north-east angle of the county stand the ruins of *Hume Castle*, demolished by CROMWELL; *Newton*, the residence of Sir ALEXANDER DON; and *Stitchill*, the seat of Sir JAMES PRINGLE, the birth-place of Sir JOHN PRINGLE, late President of the Royal Society of London. A little to the south-east is the village of *Ednam*, where our celebrated poet THOMSON was born.



The village of *Sprouston* stands on the south side of the Tweed.

In the low tract between Kelso and Berwick, it has been proposed to open a navigable canal. The advantages that would arise from such a communication with the sea, to an inland country destitute of coal and lime, are obvious at first sight; and it is hoped the enterprise will be carried on with that vigour and alacrity, on the part of the gentlemen concerned, which seems a distinguishing feature in the character of the spirited friends of Scotland in the present age.

In the eastern part of the county is the village of *Yetholm*, from which the ground rises to the ridge of the Cheviot hills on the south. From the high mountains that bound Teviotdale, to the south, descend five considerable rivers, which all fall into the Teviot.

On the *Kale* stands the rising village of *Morebattle*, and the ancient Castle of *Cessford*. Upon this river, a saw-mill, a fulling-mill, and several others, have been erected; and different antiquities have been found in its vicinity.

The Roman road from the south, by Melrose to Cramond, crosses both Crail-  
ing



ing water, or Oxnam, and Jed, before they reach the Teviot.

In the banks of the river *Jed* are several large caverns, which were the strongholds, or hiding places, of ancient border-warriors. Amidst these romantic scenes, 'THOMSON was wont to woo the willing Muse.'

*Jedburgh*, which is a royal borough, situated nearly in the middle of the county, on the banks of this river, whence it derives its name, is a considerable town, containing about two thousand inhabitants. It has a good market for corn and cattle; is the seat of the courts of justice for the county, and was once a royal residence. It stands on the west side of the river, considerably above its junction with the Teviot, between high banks and hanging woods, adorned with the beautiful ruins of an abbey, founded by King DAVID. A part of this ancient pile still serves for a parish church.

In the adjacent country there are many fine seats. Opposite to the confluence of the Jed with the Teviot, stands the elegant villa of *Mount Teviot*, belonging to the Marquis of LOTHIAN. Not far from this is *Ancrum House*, overlook-



ing the junction of the river Ale with the Teviot.

At the village of Ancrum there are remains of caverns and of walls, said to be of great antiquity.

The *Ale* is the only river that falls into the Teviot from the north-west. On this river stand the village of *Lillie's Leaf*, containing upwards of four hundred inhabitants, and the seat of the very ancient family of RIDDEL. WALTER RIDDEL of Riddel married VIOLET DOUGLAS in 936.

From the south the Teviot receives *Rule* water, on the banks of which stood the family seats of the TURNBULLS and FULTONS. Here, too, was born the immortal ELLIOT, Lord HEATHFIELD, Governor and defender of Gibraltar.

About a mile above the place where the Rule falls into the Teviot, stands *Minto Tower*, belonging to Sir GILBERT ELLIOT, on a rugged and picturesque rock, round which the Teviot makes a bold sweep.

The conic mountain called *Ruber's Law*, is a remarkable object in this part of the country. North from Ruber's Law, on the southern bank of the Teviot, stands the village of *Denholm*.

Farther



Farther up the country stands the town of *Hawick*, in a most romantic situation.

Here, notwithstanding many seeming disadvantages, manufactures flourish. A spirit of enterprise, directed by the knowledge requisite, and seconded by persevering industry, produces, in every situation, wonderful effects. This town, situated at the mouth of the *Slitridge*, by which it is divided, contains between two and three thousand inhabitants, employed in the manufacture of carpets, inkle, linen, woollen, and hosiery goods.

In 1767, by the bursting of a cloud upon the higher grounds, the river *Slitridge* rose twenty-two feet, and swept away several houses; so entirely so, that not a vestige of them remained.

From this place to the south, are seen two high conical hills, named *Maiden-paps*, adjoining to the ridge of Cheviot hills.

There are, in this tract, many extensive sheep-walks, and great store farms, as they are called. From thence, through the whole southern angle of the county, called *Liddisdale*, from the river *Liddel*, the country is chiefly employed in pasture. The course of the Liddel is southward; the only river in the county



that flows in that direction. It joins the Esk near Solway Moss.

Dr ARMSTRONG, a native of this pastoral district, in his well known poem on the 'Art of Preserving Health,' thus elegantly commemorates the LIDDEL

— Unknown in song ; tho' not a purer stream,  
Thro' meads more flow'ry, or more romantic groves,  
Rolls toward the western main. Hail, sacred flood !  
May still thy hospitable swains be blest  
In rural innocence ; thy mountains still  
Teem with the fleecy race ; thy tuneful woods  
For ever flourish ; and thy vales look gay  
With painted meadows, and the golden grain !

Along the banks of the Teviot there is abundance of free and lime stone ; but coal is brought from a great distance ; hence, the want of fuel operates as a check to the manufactures, which in some places begin to be carried on with laudable spirit. Much wool is produced on the high mountains that bound the vale. This, as the raw material, must furnish employment and bread to the industrious poor, and be a source of wealth to their employers.

The inhabitants of this county amount to about thirty-two thousand.



## SELKIRK.

THIS county is bounded on the north, by Edinburghshire; on the east, by that of Roxburgh; on the south, by Dumfries; and on the west, by Peeblesshire. Its form is very irregular. From north to south, it measures about twenty miles; from east to west, where broadest, it is little more than half that extent.

The river Tweed enters this county near the seat of Lord ELIBANK, and, crossing it towards the east, is augmented by the streams that descend from the heathy and rugged hills of *Caddon-head*. At the north-east angle of the shire, the Tweed receives the water of *Gala*. Near their junction, is the village of *Galasbiels*, in which a prosperous manufacture of woollen cloth is carried on. It contains upwards of five hundred inhabitants, and the progress they have made in this trade, notwithstanding



notwithstanding their distance from a market-town, is a strong proof of their genius and industry. The stuff they commonly make, has obtained the name of Galashiels-grey, being of a dark colour, and coarse texture. Lately, flannels and superior cloths have been tried ; and the attempt has been attended with tolerable success. Tanning is also carried on here upon a small scale.

In the neighbourhood of the village is the house of *Gala*, shrouded in wood ; and about a mile above, stands the old tower of *Torwoodlie*, now a ruin. On a knoll, overlooking the river, the present possessor has built an elegant modern house. The plantations, and the cultivation of the fields, in the vicinity of the village, and of *Torwoodlie*, form a striking contrast with the sterility of the adjacent hills.

In the south-west part of the county, the Tweed receives the united streams of *Ettrick* and *Yarrow*, in view of the family seat of *Sunderlandhall*. Further up the Tweed, are several gentlemens seats, on both sides of the river. Among these, are distinguished the handsome modern building



building of *Yair*, and the house of *Fair-nilee*.

To the south, on the east side of the river *Ettrick*, on a high bank, stands the borough of *Selkirk*. This town, though not of considerable extent, contains some good houses, and about one thousand inhabitants. Its shoemakers have been celebrated in a popular song, ‘*The Souters of Selkirk* ;’ and boots and shoes are still its chief manufacture. *Haining*, the seat of Mr *PRINGLE*, with a fine sheet of water adjoining, stands a little above *Selkirk*. The battle of *Philiphaugh* was fought within sight of *Selkirk*, on the opposite side of the *Ettrick*, where the *Yarrow* falls into it.

*Yarrow* rises in the western part of the county, from two contiguous lakes, about six miles in circuit, called *St Mary’s Loch*, and *the Loch of the Lows*. Here we find the ruin of *St Mary’s Chapel*. The *Yarrow*, ingulphed amidst rugged rocks, shaded by overhanging woods, winding round the house of *Newark*, flows into *Ettrick*, near the family seat of *Philiphaugh*.

The river *Ettrick*, is formed by the confluence of all the streams that are poured from the mountainous region in  
the



the south-west angle of the county. Amid these mountains, we find *Buccleugh*, which gives the title of Duke to the noble family of SCOTT.

Ettrick is truly a pastoral stream, which seems to play round the promontories of the numerous mountains that guide its course. From the woods formerly on the banks of this river, the shire obtained the name of *Ettrick Forest*. At present, few trees are to be seen in the high parts of this county. Sheep and cattle are its chief riches; and with these it every where abounds.

It is no little recommendation to the rivers we meet with here, that almost every one of them is the subject of some pastoral Scottish ditty. Tweed Side, Ettrick Banks, and Gala Water, are not among the least pleasing of those elegant, though simple melodies.

The number of inhabitants in Selkirkshire, may be about six thousand.



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## PEEBLES.

THIS shire is sometimes called *Tweeddale*. It is bounded on the north, by the county of Edinburgh; on the east and south, by Selkirk and Dumfries shires; on the west, by Lanarkshire. Its greatest length, from north to south, is about twenty-eight miles; its breadth, above eighteen. Its form is remarkably irregular.

In the northern part of this shire is the river *Lynne*, which rises on the south side of the Pentland hills. This river passes the village of *Linton*, near which are found fullers earth, both red and white free stone, lime-stone, and a mineral spring, resembling Tunbridge Wells. To the east lie the *Wheam*, *Lamancha*, and *Magbiehill*, where there is lime and coal, red and yellow ochres, veins of manganese, and Stourbridge clay. The oats of Magbiehill are in great request among the farmers



farmers for feed. A little below is *Romanno*, once the seat of Dr PENNYCUIK, of facetious memory.

*Drocbill Castle*, at the confluence of the Tarth and Lynne, was built by MORTON, Regent of Scotland; but before it was finished he was beheaded. Near *Kirkurd House*, there is a copious spring of sulphureous water, found by Dr BLACK to be stronger than that at Moffat, but weaker than Harrowgate water. *Kirkurd*, much improved by the late Lord HYNDFORD, was the resident property of the GEDDESES of Rachan, it is said, for eleven hundred years. JAMES GEDDES, the last of the family, born here in 1710, published an *Essay on the Composition and Manner of Writing of the Ancients*. A circular fortification, called the *Rings*, another called the *Chesters*, and *Camp-rig-end*, are pretty remarkable; but still more so, perhaps, is the Roman camp, of about six acres, near Lynne Kirk, still very entire. Near this place there are vestiges of British encampments.

Below the junction of the Lynne and Tweed, the latter receives, from the opposite mountains, the river *Manor*. In sight of Peebles stands *Nidpath Castle*, originally



originally the residence of the FRAZERS, and one of those fortresses which, in a continued chain, one in sight of another, were built to defend the banks of the Tweed.

From the north, descends the water of *Eddlestone*, which takes its name from a pretty populous village on its banks, and continues its course through a hilly country, in a pastoral vale, till it flows into the Tweed at Peebles.

*Peebles* is a very ancient royal borough, pleasantly situated on the river Tweed, over which it has an ancient bridge. Though Peebles cannot boast of much trade, yet it has some manufacture of carpets and serges, and a weekly market for corn and cattle. Its inhabitants may amount to about fifteen hundred. In the monastery at this place, ALEXANDER III. and other Scottish Kings, are said frequently to have resided. Part of this ancient fabric served as a place of worship, before the present elegant parish-church was built.

In the south-east angle of the shire, is the family seat of the Earl of TRAQUAIR; above which is seen the grove or  
*Bush*



*Bush aboon Traquair*, celebrated in a favourite Scottish ballad. From this place, toward the south, the view is circumscribed by the desert heights of *Blackhouse*, and the dreary region of *Minch Moor*. Near the village of *Innerleithing*, on the north side of the river, there is an excellent medicinal spring, similar to that at *Harrowgate*, rising in celebrity. The village may contain nearly four hundred inhabitants; and a branch of the woollen manufacture has lately been established here.

The southern part of the county comprehends the rugged and heathy mountains of *Tweedsmuir*. From innumerable springs, amid these sterile mountains, the beautiful river *Tweed* derives its source. It passes through the centre of this county, and almost divides it into two equal portions. On its banks, are here seen several ancient castles and seats; among which are distinguished one, near the village of *Broughton*, dignified with the name of *Macheth's Castle*; the Castle of *Drumelzier*, near which, it is said, *MERLIN* lies buried; and *Stobo House*, noted formerly for a religious establishment, the parsonage of *Stobo*, and of late for



a slate-quarry in its vicinity. Opposite to Stobo, there are very extensive plantations of fir, at *New Possò*, the seat of Sir JAMES NAYSMITH.

At *Gatehope-know*, about eight miles below Peebles, the river passes out of the shire, and, rolling on toward the east, carries fertility and beauty in its track. Through a devious course of almost seventy miles, the whole waters of the country tend toward this river, like the branches of a vein to its main trunk, and, pouring in from either side, contribute to increase its stream.

This county possesses but an inconsiderable proportion of arable ground. Its hills, however, abound with pure and salubrious springs, and are rich in sheep and black cattle.

Its inhabitants amount to about eight thousand one hundred.

U

LANARK.



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## L A N A R K.

THIS shire is often called *Clydesdale*, from the name of its principal river. It is bounded on the north, by the county of Dunbarton; on the east, by Stirling, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, and Peebles shires; on the south, by Dumfries; and on the west, by Ayr and Renfrew shires. Its form may be fancied to resemble a vine leaf; the mouth of the Clyde, representing the stem, the course of that river, the middle vein, and the smaller streams, its collateral branches. Its extent, from north to south, is about forty miles; from east to west, at most, thirty-fix.

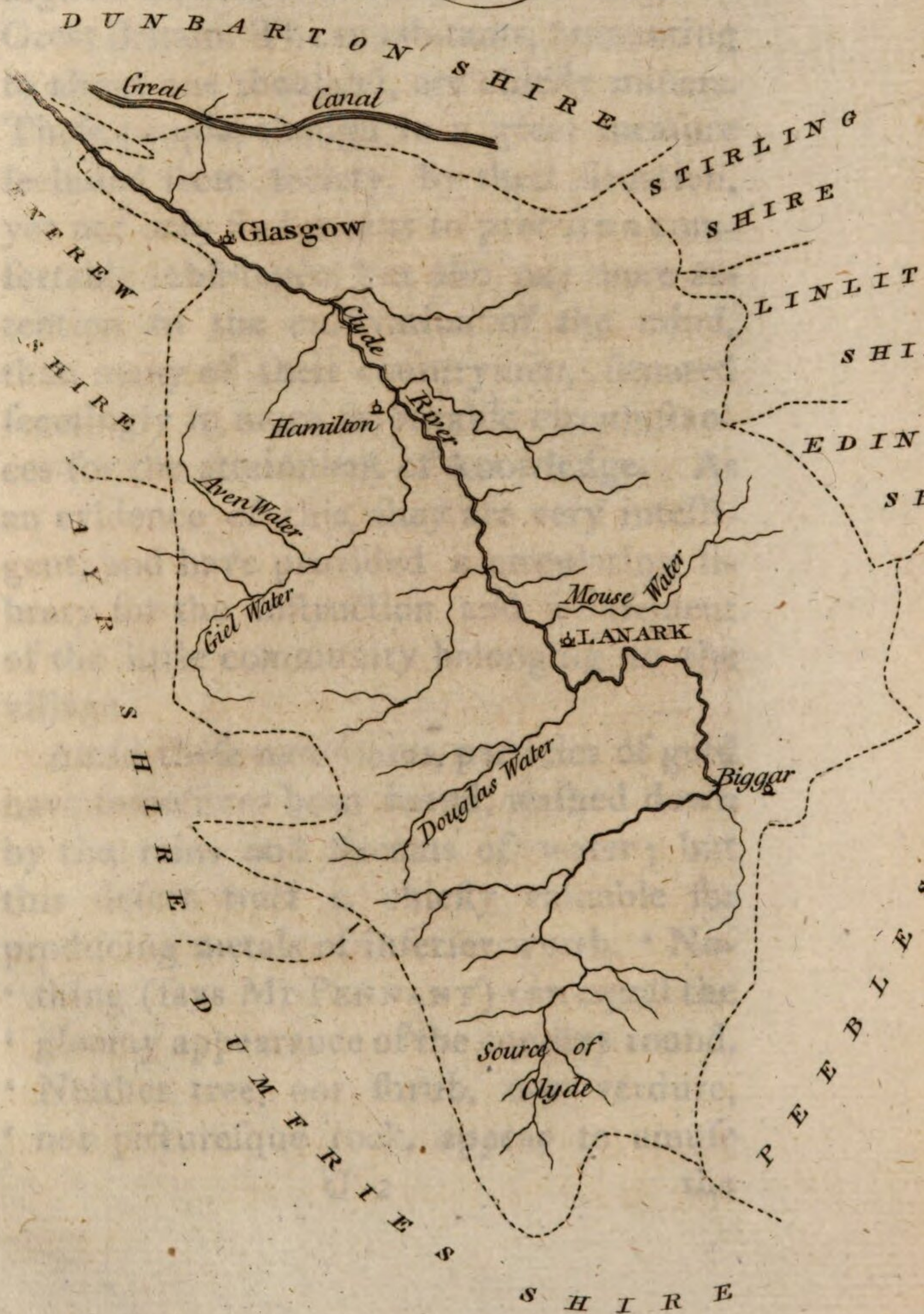
The river *Clyde*, descending from the southern part of the county, divides it into two almost equal parts.

Near the sources of the Clyde are many lofty mountains, one of which, called the *Lowthers*, rises more than three thousand feet above the level of the sea.

Among



# LANARK









Among these mountains, or rather in a hollow near their summit, we meet with the village of *Leadhills*, by some said to be the highest human habitation in the island of Great Britain. The inhabitants, amounting to about one thousand, are chiefly miners. These people, though in a great measure secluded from society, by their situation, yet not only find means to procure a comfortable subsistence, but also pay more attention to the cultivation of the mind, than many of their countrymen, situated seemingly in more favourable circumstances for the attainment of knowledge. As an evidence of this, they are very intelligent, and have provided a circulating library for the instruction and amusement of the little community belonging to the village.

Amid these mountains, particles of gold have sometimes been found, washed down by the rains and streams of water; but this desert tract is chiefly valuable for producing metals of inferior worth. ‘ Nothing (says Mr PENNANT) can equal the  
‘ gloomy appearance of the country round.  
‘ Neither tree, nor shrub, nor verdure,  
‘ nor picturesque rock, appear to amuse



‘ the eye. The spectator must plunge in-  
‘ to the bowels of these mountains for en-  
‘ tertainment.’ The veins of lead lie  
mostly north and south, and their thick-  
ness, which seldom exceeds forty feet, va-  
ries greatly in different parts. Some have  
been found filled with ore within two fa-  
thoms of the surface; others sink to the  
depth of ninety fathoms. The Earl of  
HOPETON, the proprietor, has in his pos-  
session a solid mass of lead-ore, from these  
mines, weighing five tons. His Lordship  
has also, it is said, a piece of native gold,  
that weighs two ounces, which was found  
here. The lead smelted at this place is  
all sent to Leith, where it has the privi-  
lege of being exported free of duty.

The scanty pasture afforded by this  
barren region, feeds some sheep and cattle;  
but those in the neighbourhood of the  
mines, sometimes perish by drinking of  
the water in which the lead-ore has been  
washed; for the ore communicates a  
deleterious quality to the water. North  
from this mountainous region lies *Craw-*  
*fordmuir*, with ruins of ancient fortresses,  
and vestiges of old encampments.

About nine miles north of Leadhills,  
on the east side of the small river *Dou-*  
*glas,*



*glas*, which falls into the Clyde a few miles below, stands *Douglas Castle*. This fine modern edifice is built in imitation of the ancient castle, which was, for many ages, the residence of the second family in Scotland, and occupies the same situation. At a little distance stands the town of *Douglas*, containing about seven hundred inhabitants, who begin to be employed in the cotton manufacture. A few miles to the north-east is *Tinto*, a remarkable conic mountain, more than two thousand feet high, round the base of which the Clyde makes a noble sweep. In this vicinity was born JOHN CAR-MICHAEL, Earl of HYNDFORD, distinguished as a statesman, and eminently useful to his country, by his plantations of wood, and other improvements. Coal and limestone are found in this neighbourhood. On the opposite side of the river, lie the villages of *Lamington*, *Culter*, and the town of *Biggar*, which contains only about four hundred inhabitants. A collegiate church here, built in 1545, is still used as the parish-church. The battle of Biggar, according to tradition, was fought at the east end of the town, (between the English, and the Scots under the command



of Sir WILLIAM WALLACE.) An old sword, of a very large size, and called WALLACE's, is still preserved at *Covington*, in this neighbourhood.

Vestiges of a Roman road, which still retains the name of *Watling Street*, may be traced down the east and north banks of the Clyde. Descending along its stream, population and agriculture seem to improve on both sides, as the river increases in magnitude.

A few miles north-west of Biggar stands *Carnwath*, a village containing about five hundred inhabitants. In its neighbourhood, there are many sulphureous and chalybeate springs: one on a hill called *Leven Seat*, is the most remarkable, being strongly impregnated with alum.

In this neighbourhood were the original seats of two very ancient families, the SOMMERVILLES and CHANCELLORS, who came into this country in the eleventh century.

*Lanark*, the county town, erected into a royal borough by ALEXANDER I. stands on high ground, on the north-east side of the Clyde, and commands a fine prospect over the river. It contains upwards of two thousand two hundred inhabitants.



bitants. The various operations of agriculture, the cotton-manufacture, and a considerable manufacture of stockings, furnish the inhabitants with sufficient employment.

Tradition still points out the spot where Sir WILLIAM WALLACE's house stood, when he resided in Lanark. The first Parliament mentioned in the history of Scotland, was held here, by KENNETH II. *anno* 978. The site of the very ancient Castle of Lanark, once a royal residence, is now converted into a bowling-green.

At the village of *New Lanark*, upon the river, stand very extensive cotton-works, erected by the patriotic and enterprising Mr DAVID DALE. This village, which was entirely erected by him, contains upwards of fifteen hundred inhabitants: the works, indeed, employ nearly that number of hands. LITHGOW, the noted traveller, was born, and died, at Lanark. General ROY, Dr SMELLIE, and other distinguished characters, received the rudiments of their education at the grammar-school here.

*Hyndford bridge*, over the Clyde, above Lanark, consisting of five arches, is remarkable for its elegant simplicity: the  
bridge



bridge below Lanark, built about the beginning of this century, consists only of three. The Clyde, near this place, runs for several miles between high rocks covered with wood; and its course exhibits many astonishing cataracts. At *Stonebyres*, the river is confined within a very narrow bed, and makes one entire shoot, falling about sixty feet over a perpendicular rock; the water then pouring over another precipice, is dashed into a deep chasm beneath. 'This great body of water,' says a late traveller, 'rushing with horrid fury, seems to threaten destruction to the solid rocks.—The horrid and incessant din with which this is accompanied, unnerves and overcomes the heart.—At the distance of about a mile from this place, you see a thick mist, like smoke, ascending to heaven over the stately woods. As you advance you hear a fullen noise, which soon after almost stuns your ears. Doubling as you proceed toward a tuft of wood, you are struck at once with the awful scene, which suddenly bursts upon your astonished sight. Your organs of perception are hurried along, and partake of the turbulence



‘ turbulence of the roaring water. The  
‘ powers of recollection remain suspended  
‘ by this sudden shock : and it is not till  
‘ after a considerable time, that you are  
‘ enabled to contemplate the sublime horrors of this majestic scene.’

The waterfall at Corra-house, called *Corra-lin*, is no less remarkable. The water is here precipitated eighty-four feet between two vast rugged precipices. On a pointed rock overhanging this stupendous scene, stands a solitary tower. This ancient fortalice was lately inhabited ; but it is now ruinous. In floods, the rock and tower have been observed to shake in such a manner, as to spill water in a glass standing on a table in the castle. A path leads to the top of the fall, where, from a projecting rock, the spectator has a tremendous view down the furious cataract, as it pours below the eye. In short, imagination can scarce conceive a situation more awfully romantic. Above this fall, the rocks that bound the bed of the river, are on both sides perpendicular and parallel, till you arrive at *Bonnyton* fall, which is the highest on this river, and different from both the former, as the vast body of water



water falls uninterrupted, in one continuous sheet.

The rocks and woods of *Braxfield*, and the romantic den on the little river *Moufs*, about a mile from Lanark, merit particular notice. A Roman camp, on the north bank of the *Moufs*, and some other vestiges of antiquity, also deserve attention.

Other cataracts and fine cascades are seen in different places in this neighbourhood. The banks of the river, on both sides, are adorned with woods and orchards, and enriched with many elegant country seats and villas.

South-west from Lanark, the small river *Nethan* descends from the borders of Ayrshire, and holds its course north-east to join the Clyde. This is a beautiful pastoral stream, the banks of which are finely diversified with hanging woods, sloping pastures, and corn fields. Various petrifications are found along its bed, and in its vicinity are beds of an inflammable substance, resembling jet, here called *candle coal*, and much valued for the strong bright flame which it emits in burning. Common coal, iron-stone, lime-stone, marble, slate and free-stone, are also found  
along



along the banks of this river, which divides the populous parish of *Lesmabagoe*. Round the parish-church, on the west-side of the river, stands the village called *Abbey-green*, deriving its name from an old monastery, founded by DAVID I. in 1140. All that remains of this ancient building, is a square tower, which still serves as a steeple or belfry to the present church, which is a collegiate charge.

On the opposite side of the Clyde, a little above where Nethan falls into it, stands *Hawber*, or *Hall-bar* Castle, an old square tower, with a battlement and garden on its top, built in a romantic situation, on an inaccessible rock. Lower down stands *Mauldslie* Castle, the seat of the Earl of HYNDFORD, an elegant mansion, lately built, in the Gothic style. Here, in ancient times, stood an abbey, of which no vestige now remains. The castle and mills of Mauldslie were, in former times, royal property. In this vicinity stand the rising villages of *Bradwood* and *Carluke*, and numerous orchards, well stocked with fruit; chiefly apples, pears, and plumbs. Of apples and pears they have a great variety of kinds. The orchards



ards of a single parish have been known to produce upwards of five hundred pounds in a season.

The Avon is another tributary river, which, nearly parallel to the Nethan, descends from the borders of Ayrshire, to swell the waters of Clyde, into which it falls a little above Hamilton. Besides salmon and trout, which are common to all the streams in this country, it abounds with par. On the west side of the river stands the town of *Strath-Avon*, erected into a borough of barony in 1450. It has a weekly market, and five of annual fairs.

The ruins of the Castle of *Avondale*, (the old and proper name of Strath-Avon,) stand on a rocky eminence hard by the town. It has been surrounded by a strong wall, with turrets, and has had its entrance secured by a drawbridge. To the south of Strath-Avon, the remains of a Roman road can be traced several miles, in the direction from Lanark to Ayrshire, being a branch of that called *Watling Street*, which, descending on the east and north sides of the Clyde, runs from Cambusnethan north, nearly in a direct line, to reach



reach the wall of ANTONINUS. In Strath-Avon there are upwards of sixteen hundred inhabitants. Some cotton-works have lately been erected there. The villages of *Glassford* and *Stonehouse* stand lower, on opposite sides of the Avon. The latter, on the south or east side, contains about six hundred inhabitants. The bold rocky banks of the Avon, covered with wood, are beautifully romantic, near its junction with the Clyde.

The rising village of *Millbeugh*, built on a regular plan, in a narrow vale on the Avon, contains above one hundred houses, inhabited chiefly by manufacturers.

*Larkhall* is another thriving village in this neighbourhood. The banks of the Clyde about *Dalserf* and *Cambusnethan*, are exceedingly rich and beautiful, abounding with corn-fields, orchards and villas.

Lower down stands the old castle or tower of *Dalzell*, a high Gothic building, with battlements and loop holes. Its age is not known.

*Hamilton-house*, the seat of the Duke of HAMILTON, stands on the verge of a plain between the rivers Clyde and Avon. It is a magnificent structure, surrounded by many



many venerable oaks, some of them twenty-seven feet in circumference.

*Cadzow* Castle, which never recovered the injuries it sustained from the Regent MURRAY's army, stood on the west side of the Avon, about a mile from the town.

The town of *Hamilton* skirts a rising ground, and is rather irregularly built, though it contains many handsome houses. It was erected into a borough of barony in 1456. In 1670, it was converted into a borough of regality, dependent on the Duke and his successors. Its inhabitants amount to about three thousand six hundred. Cabinet-work, tanning and dressing of leather, saddlery, making of shoes and of candles, are carried on to a considerable extent: The other manufactures are, the spinning of linen yarn, weaving linen, and cotton-cloth, making thread-lace, flowering muslin, and making stockings on the loom. Dr CULLEN, so justly celebrated in the medical world, was a native of this place. Here are seen the ruins of a collegiate church founded in 1451, of an hospital, and an alms-house.

At



At a little distance from Hamilton-house, is an elegant appendage to it, called *Chatellberault*, the name of the ancient possessions held by the family in France. This building is seated on the river *Avon*, and is surrounded by woods and deep dells, and every rural beauty that can produce a pleasing effect on the imagination.

*Barncleugh*, too, with its terraces and hanging gardens, was long the admiration of strangers, the ornament and boast of the banks of the *Avon*.

On the west of Hamilton is the village of *Kilbride*, near which were born Dr WILLIAM HUNTER, and his brother JOHN, both eminent in the medical line. Fossils and petrifications of various kinds abound here. Its manufactures are muslins, and cotton counterpanes, bed-covers, which are made here in great perfection. A large cotton-work on the Clyde, in the parish of *Blantyre*, employs upwards of five hundred people. The ruins of a priory, built on the top of a high rock, which rises perpendicular from the Clyde, stand opposite to the ruins of Bothwell Castle. It was founded before 1296. A cotton-work,



work, at the village of *Flemington*, employs a considerable number of hands; the coal-works also furnish employment to many. From *Dichmount hill*, which is only seven hundred feet in height, and has been fortified, there is a most extensive and delightful prospect. On the north side of it stands *Gilbertfield*, formerly the residence of Lieutenant WILLIAM HAMILTON, the friend and poetical correspondent of ALLAN RAMSAY.

*Rutherglen*, inhabited chiefly by coal-hewers and manufacturers, was erected into a royal borough by DAVID I. about the year 1126. It has six annual fairs, famous for draught-horses. The Rutherglen and Shawfield printfields employ about two hundred persons. A beautiful bridge, lately built, serves as a communication with Glasgow.

The populous village of *Govan* stands on the same side of the river, on the road from Glasgow to Renfrew, and contains upwards of eleven hundred inhabitants. In its immediate vicinity there is a considerable bleachfield, and a cotton-mill, (driven by a steam-engine,) which gives employment to about one hundred hands.

From



From the opposite side of the Clyde, the Kelvin falls into it. The banks of this tributary stream are also covered with bleachfields, printfields, mills, and the other establishments necessary for carrying on the various branches of manufacture which flourish round Glasgow.

GLASGOW, from its size, as well as from the beauty and regularity of its buildings, justly esteemed the second city in Scotland, is situated on the north banks of the Clyde. Its numerous streets, and elegant buildings, announce its opulence. Though its riches and elegance, the effect of commerce and manufactures, are but of modern date, the city itself is of considerable antiquity. It was erected into a royal borough as early as 1174, by a charter from WILLIAM the Lion. There are here eleven churches. Three of these are contained in an ancient abbey, or cathedral church, one of the most entire specimens of Gothic architecture remaining in Scotland. The see is said to have been founded in 560; but the present cathedral was dedicated in 1197. Here are also many charitable establishments; the chief of which are, the Merchants Hospital,



pital, HUTCHISON'S Hospital, and that of the Town. A public Library, instituted in 1785, by the munificence of a private individual, Mr WALTER STIRLING, deserves to be mentioned. The Royal Infirmary now occupies the site of the Bishop's palace, and is an object both of ornament and utility. Its charter was obtained in 1791, and it was opened for the reception of patients in 1794. The College is a commodious and elegant building. This University was founded in 1450. The names of many of its Professors rank high in the republic of letters. The commercial, as well as the literary world, have already reaped no small benefit from the enlightened views, and indefatigable industry, of some of the gentlemen of this place.

A considerable trade was formerly carried on in this city, in tobacco and rum; but of late it has been on the decline. The adventurous spirit of the inhabitants, however, prompts them continually to strike out new paths of industry. The cotton manufactures are daily increasing, and now rival those of Manchester, in cheapness and elegance. Immense quantities



tities of various kinds of goods, cotton \*, linen, and woollen stuffs, shoes, boots, saddles, and harness, are annually exported. A pottery is also carried on; which has of late been so much improved, that it now emulates, almost in every article, the beauty and elegance of the Staffordshire ware. Among the numerous manufactures of this place, that of printing-letters well deserves notice. The types cast in the Glasgow foundery, have long been distinguished for their neatness and regularity. The glass manufactory also is here carried on very successfully. There are two glass-works, one for bottle-glass, the other for crystal. Two elegant bridges, over the Clyde, add considerably to the beauty of the place, and to the convenience of the inhabitants on the opposite banks, as the city is now extending itself on the south side of the river. The fishery is an article of considerable importance. Naturalists reckon up above sixty different species of fish found in the Frith, and in

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the

\* It is said that cotton goods are manufactured in Glasgow and its neighbourhood, to the value of about two millions Sterling yearly.



the river. It is computed, that the city of Glasgow, and its suburbs, contain upwards of sixty-two thousand inhabitants.

A cut, of similar dimensions with the great canal, forms a communication between it and the city of Glasgow, terminating near the city, in a fine basin, called *Port-Dundas*. Since the accomplishment of these important public works, the trade of Glasgow has constantly increased. Indeed, when we consider how much its commerce has advanced within these few years, and what great advantages must continue to result from an easy inland navigation between both seas, to merchants who possess an enterprising spirit, and an extensive capital, there is every reason to hope, that this city may soon arrive at a very high pitch of commercial eminence.

The city of Glasgow has also the advantage of another canal, which, though much less than that of the Forth and Clyde navigation, is of no small benefit, as an easy conveyance for supplying the inhabitants with coals. This is called the *Monkland Canal*. It extends from Glasgow about ten miles east, and terminates at the coal-works near the village of Airdrie.

The



The village, or town, of *Airdrie*, pleasantly situated on a rising ground, and regularly built, flourishes like all others in the vicinity of Glasgow, from the advantage of coal, and the industry of its inhabitants exerted in various branches of manufacture. It has a weekly market, and two fairs each year. The number of its inhabitants may amount to about eighteen hundred.

Between it and Bothwell Castle stands the village of *Old Monkland*, near which there are a pottery-work, coal-works, and excellent bleachfields.

*Bothwell Castle*, now in ruins, stands on an eminence which overlooks the Clyde. Some of its walls are still remaining, which measure fifteen feet in thickness, and sixty feet in height. This vast fabric was once the abode of a man, the most notoriously marked of any in the annals of Scotland, for the audacity and splendour of his crimes. Hard by it stands *Bothwell House*, the seat of Lord DOUGLAS, an elegant modern mansion. The beauty of the scenery here was noticed by the Muse, in former times, in that plaintive air,

‘ Bothwell bank, thou bloomest fair.’



A little above stands *Botbwell bridge*, noted for the defeat of the Covenanters by the Duke of MONMOUTH, in 1679.

East from Bothwell Castle, on an elevated situation, stands the *Kirk of Shots*, amid a wild and barren country. This dreary waste is covered with heath, and though high, is flat, and in many places very marshy. It is chiefly employed as sheep-walks. Notwithstanding the vicinity of coal and lime, it seems scarce capable of cultivation. This sterility is, however, compensated by the abundance of iron-stone and coal, which are here brought together by the hand of Nature. Nor is this advantage confined to the barren tract in the north-east corner of the shire. The whole county abounds with these valuable minerals; and two iron-works are erected on the banks of the Clyde; one a little above Glasgow, and another at Cleland, near Hamilton. But the most considerable work of this kind in the county is that of *Cleugh*, a few miles south-east from the Kirk of Shots. A village is here built, for the accommodation of the workmen: from the name of the proprietor it is called *Wilfontown*.

The



The riches, beauty, and variety of objects in this county, entitle it to particular notice in a delineation of Scotland: of all its fossil and mineral productions, coal is perhaps the most valuable.

The industry of its inhabitants is deservedly repaid, by their success in the manufacturing line. Their number may amount to about one hundred and twenty-five thousand.

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## LINLITHGOW.

THE shire of Linlithgow, or *West Lothian*, is bounded on the north, by the Frith of Forth. The small river Almond divides it from Edinburghshire, on the east. On the south-west it joins the county of Lanark; and on the west it is parted from Stirlingshire by Avon, a small river. Its form, though irregular, approaches to a parallelogram. It measures from north-east to south-west, nearly twenty miles. Its breadth, except on the shore of the Frith, does not exceed twelve.

In the higher and less fertile tract, which occupies the southern angle of this county, next to Lanarkshire, are situated the villages of *Whitburn* and *Bathgate*. The former has a cotton-manufactory, and about five hundred inhabitants, several of whom are employed in flowering muslins.

*Bathgate*



*Bathgate* stands on a steep slope of a hill, and contains about fourteen hundred inhabitants. Coal, lime, and iron-stone abound in its vicinity. A small vein of silver was also discovered some time ago, but too inconsiderable to defray the expence of working. Bathgate was part of the extensive possessions given, in 1316, by King ROBERT BRUCE, in dowry with his daughter MARGERY, to WALTER, High Steward of Scotland, who had one of his principal residences here, where he died in 1328.

The village of *Torphichen* has in it a considerable distillery. Near it formerly stood the principal residence of the Knights of St JOHN of Jerusalem, founded by DAVID I. In this neighbourhood stands the hill of *Cairn Napple*, fourteen hundred and ninety-eight feet in height.

In the borough of Linlithgow, now the county town, the Kings of Scotland formerly had one of their noblest palaces. This magnificent pile is now a ruin. It stands on a rising ground overlooking a lake, at the east end of the town. In this palace strangers are shewn the room in which MARY Queen of Scots was born. Here, too, is seen the window from which the



the Earl of MURRAY, Regent of Scotland, was shot.

The town is ancient, pretty large, regular, and tolerably well built \*. It contains about two thousand three hundred inhabitants. Tanning of leather, and making of shoes, constitute two principal branches of their employment. Making of stockings, tambouring, and a printfield for cotton cloth, are also the means of furnishing employment and bread to a number of people. Dr HENRY, the historian, bequeathed his valuable collection of books, as a foundation for a public library to the inhabitants of Linlithgow.

On the south side of the Forth stands *Borrowstownness*, or *Bo-ness*, enveloped in the smoke of its numerous collieries and salt-works. It is a borough of barony, and contains upwards of two thousand six hundred inhabitants. Ship-building is a branch of business carried on here to considerable extent. There is at present a good harbour, and a dry-dock is proposed to be made. This town possesses twenty-five sail of shipping.

Near

\* It was a royal borough as early as the days of DAVID I.; and several remains of religious establishments here are thought to owe their origin to his reign.



Near Borrowstownness stands *Kinniel House*, an ancient seat of the HAMILTON family, still habitable, built on the top of a beautiful bank, about fifty feet above the level of the sea.

In the vicinity of Borrowstownness there are four villages, *Grangepans*, *Bridgeness*, *Benhardpans*, and *Blackness*. Grangepans has a coal-work, and makes a good deal of salt. Colonel GARDINER, who fell at Prestonpans, in 1745, was a native of this neighbourhood.

*Blackness Castle*, situated on a low point of land running into the Frith, which here forms a safe and extensive harbour, in former times, commanded the pass between Stirling and Edinburgh. About a century ago it served as a state prison. It is one of the oldest forts in Scotland.

At a place called *Walltown*, ended the famous Wall of ANTONINUS, commonly called *Graham's Dike*.

*Hopeton House*, the seat of the family of HOPETON, a most elegant structure, is situated on an extensive lawn, considerably elevated above the river. The Frith of Forth here exhibits the appearance of a great lake, interspersed with islands, and



and enlivened with a variety of shipping. For several miles behind the house, the country is diversified with fine plantations, rich corn-fields, and verdant pasture-ground. Around this beautiful scenery arise mountains in various forms, and at various distances. In short, the whole prospect, as far as the eye can reach, is truly great and noble. On the opposite shore of the Forth, the ruins of the castle of *Rosyth*, where it is said the mother of OLIVER CROMWELL was born, is a striking object.

At the west end of the borough of Queensferry, close by the shore, are the remains of a monastery, founded in 1330, for Carmelite Friars, by one of the DUNDAS family. But what is a piece of still greater antiquity, the present DUNDAS of DUNDAS has in his possession a written charter, granted about the year 1120\*.

*Queensferry* is a small royal borough, seated on a bay at the foot of a high bank. It had formerly a good deal of shipping, but has now almost none. A soap-work flourished here for some time, but is also fallen

\* This family, from which that of ARNISTON and others are derived, has been traced, by genealogists, back to the Saxon kings of England.



fallen off. The town has its name from being the usual passage of Queen MARGARET, wife of MALCOLM III. from Edinburgh to the palace at Dunfermline; or more probably, from her causing the passage-boat to be established here. The number of inhabitants do not exceed eight hundred.

The Frith is here very narrow. About mid-way, between this place and the North Ferry, on the coast of Fife, lies the island of *Inchgarvie*, adorned with an ancient fort, which might effectually command the pass from the mouth of the Frith to Stirling. ‘The country between  
‘Stirling and Queensferry,’ says Mr PEN-  
NANT, ‘is not to be paralleled for the  
‘elegance and variety of its prospects.  
‘The whole is a composition of all that  
‘is great and beautiful. Towns, villages,  
‘seats, and ancient towers, decorate each  
‘bank of that fine expanse of water, the  
‘Frith of Forth; while the busy scenes  
‘of commerce and rural œconomy are no  
‘small addition to the still life. The lofty  
‘mountains of the Highlands form a  
‘distant, but august boundary toward the  
‘north-west; and the eastern view is en-  
‘livened with ships perpetually appear-  
‘ing



‘ing or vanishing, amid the numerous  
‘isles.’

In the eastern angle of the county is *Barnbogle*, in ancient times the residence and property of the MOWBRAYS, now the seat of the family of ROSEBERRY, surrounded by fine pleasure-grounds.

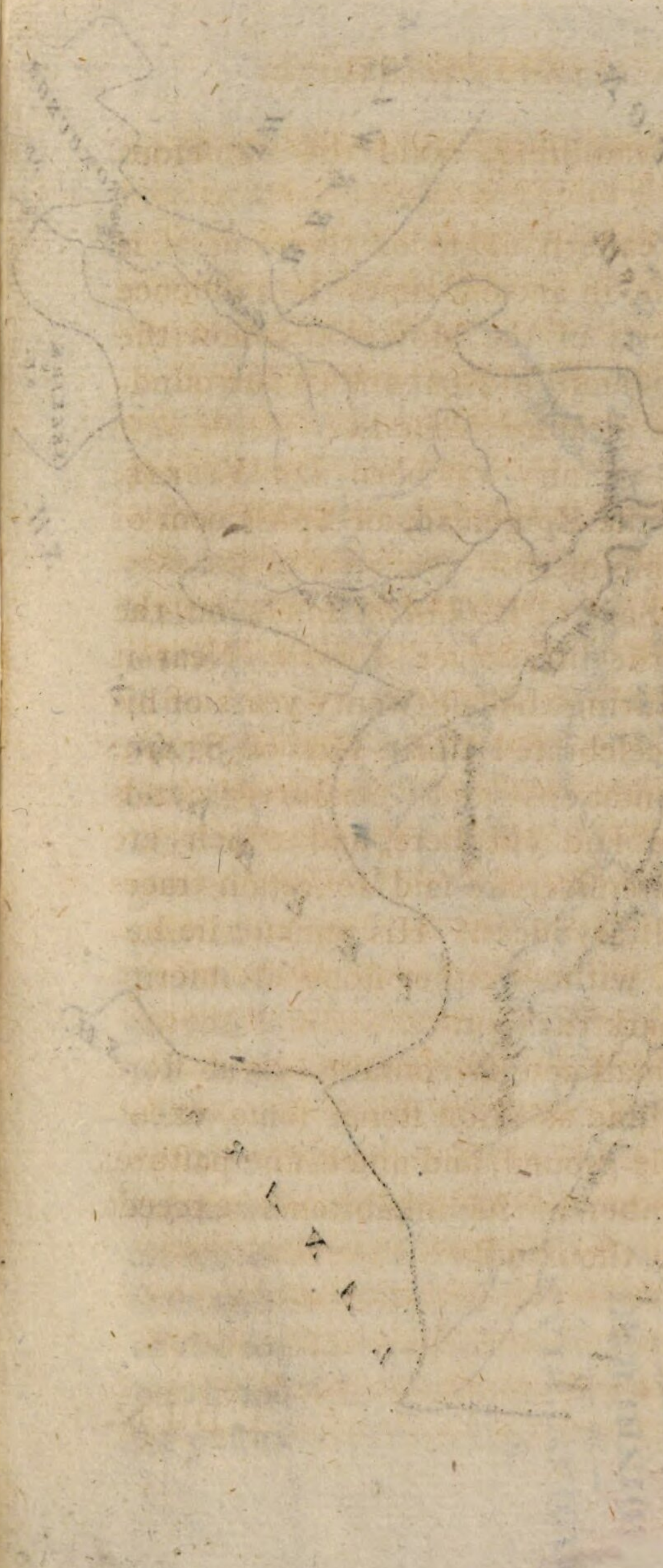
In this vicinity was born Dr WILKIE, author of the *Epigoniad*, an Epic Poem of considerable merit.

The village of *Kirkliston* stands on the banks of the little river *Almond*. Near it resided, during the last twenty years of his life, the celebrated JOHN, Earl of STAIR. The plantations and pleasure-grounds which he laid out here, and which are pretty extensive, are said to retain traces of his military ideas. His remains lie buried here, without either stone or inscription to mark the spot.

This small county contains great store of coals, lime and iron stone, some excellent arable-ground, and much fine pasture. The number of its inhabitants exceeds seventeen thousand.

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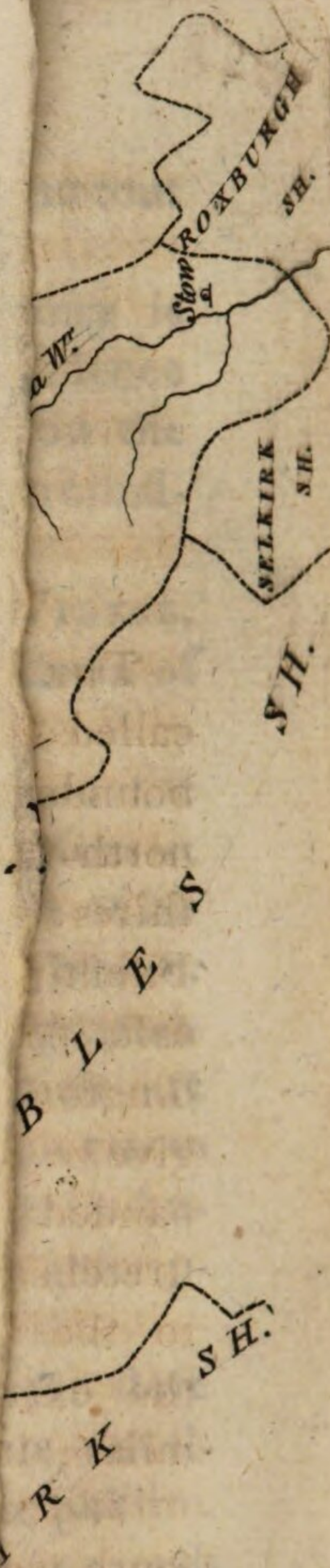
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EDINBURGH.

THE shire of Edinburgh is sometimes called *Mid Lothian*. On the south, it is bounded by Peeblesshire; on the west and north-west, by Lanark and Linlithgow shires; on the north, it is divided from Fifeshire by the Frith of Forth; on the east, it is bounded by the counties of Haddington and Berwickshire. Fancy may give to its form a resemblance to the expanded wings of a bird, having one point stretched toward the south-east, the other to the south-west. Its length between the extreme points is about thirty-five miles; its greatest breadth sixteen.

*West Calder*, which stands near the south-west corner of the county, is but an inconsiderable place. Elevated between four and five hundred feet above the level of the sea, the face of the country is here bleak and barren, and the soil better fitted for pasturage than cultivation. Here, on the  
top



top of a rising ground, called *Castle Craig*, a small Roman camp is pretty entire, and several Roman coins have been found about it. CROMWELL had also a fortress here, and an encampment still known by the name of *Cromwell's Wit*.

*Mid Calder*, pleasantly situated on the Almond, is a neat village, containing about five hundred and fixty inhabitants. In *Calder House*, the seat of Lord TORPHICHEN, there is a painting of JOHN KNOX, the Reformer, hanging in the hall where he dispensed the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, the first time after the Reformation. About Mid-Calder there is a good deal of natural wood, and many plantations, which serve both for shelter and ornament.

*East Calder* has nothing to render it worthy of notice, except the improvements at *Ormiston-hill*, in its neighbourhood, by the late Dr CULLEN; those made by Lord MEADOWBANK; and the lands of *Morton*, whence the Earl has his title. His principal seat, *Dalmahoy*, is pleasantly situated in the middle of a great park, a beautiful and extensive scene. *Hatton*, built by the LAUDERDALE family, is



is also a venerable mansion, with extensive gardens and plantations.

The *Water of Leith*, a small river, which descends from the Pentland hills, in its short run of fourteen miles, drives not fewer than eighty mills of different kinds; some of these rent as high as twenty pounds *per* foot of waterfall. On the banks of this river, not far from its source, stand the remains of *Lennox Tower*, an old castle of considerable strength, and commanding a most delightful and extensive prospect. According to tradition, it was the occasional residence of MARY, Queen of Scots. The manufacture of flour and barley; of paper, flax, and tobacco; the dressing of cloth; distilleries, skinneries, and bleachfields, enrich the course of this river, and render it a busy and a populous scene. Great free-stone quarries along its banks, are also of considerable importance, in the vicinity of the capital. Medicinal springs burst out at different places on the banks of this river. These waters are gently diuretic, and are thought beneficial in complaints of the stomach and bowels. Of these the most remarkable is *St Bernard's Well*, near Edinburgh.

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Here,



Here, a gentleman\*, eminently distinguished for his liberality and patriotic exertions, bestowed a large sum, in securing and embellishing this fountain of health, for the convenience and pleasure of the inhabitants of the city.

The village of *Corstorphin*, three miles west of Edinburgh, was once a fashionable watering-place. Its church is of Gothic architecture, in form of a cross. It was founded in 1429, by Sir JOHN FORRESTER, Lord High-Chamberlain of Scotland, and dedicated to St JOHN Baptist; it had a provost, five prebendaries, and two singing boys. The village has long been noted for a preparation from the dairy, well known by the name of *Corstorphin cream*.

The beautiful seats of *Belmont* and *Beechwood*, and the delightful prospects from the hills in its vicinity, are also worthy of notice.

At the foot of these hills, in the north-west angle of the county, stands the village of *Cramond*, on the east side of the Almond, at its junction with the Forth. This village contains nearly four hundred inhabitants. Here is a considerable iron-

work,

\* The late LORD GARDENSTONE.



work, employing a capital of thirty thousand pounds. It has three forges, two flitting mills, and two steel furnaces, and employs seven vessels at sea. Much steel is hence exported to India. Here are also seen the traces of a great Roman station. Oysters were formerly so plenty here, that their fishing gave employment to eleven large boats; and they were sold for four shillings each herring barrel. Whales have been driven ashore here at different times. Iron-stone is found along the shore. The banks of the river above Cramond are beautifully picturesque, and embellished with several handsome villas. Sir JOHN INGLIS has his usual place of residence here; and higher up stands *Saughton*. This corner boasts of having been the birth-place or residence of several very distinguished names; among whom were the HOPES of *Granton*, GEORGE MACKENZIE, first Earl of Cromarty, and JOHN LAW of *Lauriston*, Comptroller-General of the finances in France, and author of the South Sea or Mississippi Scheme; one of the most extraordinary men that this or any other country has ever produced.



At *Royston, Kingston, or Caroline Park*, there is an old building, amid a fine plantation of full grown trees.

On the coast, a little to the west of Leith, stands the fishing village of *Newhaven*, off which there is an oyster bank. The fishing in the Frith, which had for several years been on the decline, has, of late, been a good deal revived, by the shoals of herring that now annually visit this coast.

*Cramond island*, in the Frith, has no other inhabitants than a few sheep, and a multitude of rabbits. This island is within a mile of the southern shore, and is accessible on the sand at ebb tide.

To the north-east lies the naked insular rock called *Mickry*, covered with various sea-fowls.

A little to the west, and nearer the coast of Fife, is the island of *Inchcolm*, on which stand the remains of its once celebrated monastery. This monastery was founded in 1123, by ALEXANDER I. In passing the Frith, this Prince, it is said, was overtaken with a violent storm, which drove him on this island, where he met with a very hospitable reception from a  
I poor



poor hermit, then residing on it, who, for three days that the King remained tempest-bound, entertained him with the milk of his cow, and a few shell-fish. His Majesty, from a sense of the danger he had escaped, and in gratitude to the saint to whom he attributed his safety, here founded a monastery of *Augustines*, and dedicated it to St COLUMBA. The shore of this island is bold and rugged, exhibiting several deep caverns, shelving cliffs, and towering rocks. The ruins of the monastery are now converted into barracks for the soldiers, who have charge of the battery, or fort, lately erected on the island.

The Frith of Forth, between the port of Leith, and Kinghorn, on the opposite shore, is about seven miles broad. Nearly midway in this passage, we meet the desolate little island of *Inchkeith*, on which there is a ruinous fort. In 1549, the English fleet, sent to assist the Lords of the Congregation against the Queen-dowager, took possession of this island, and began to fortify it; but they were soon expelled by the French, under MARY of Lorraine. These were defeated in their turn, and the fortifications abandoned.



*Leith* is the sea-port of Edinburgh. It is a populous town, containing many handsome modern houses, though the ancient buildings are for most part neither elegant nor commodious. The town stands on both sides of the harbour, and is thus divided into South and North Leith. The harbour is formed by a noble stone pier, which was built about the beginning of the present century. At the end of the pier, a light-house, with reflecting lamps, contributes considerably to the safety of shipping entering the harbour. This harbour is now greatly improved, and accommodated with an elegant draw-bridge and a good quay. When the proposed new basin and docks are added, this place will become in every respect a safe, capacious and convenient station for trading vessels. The road of Leith affords good anchoring ground for ships of the greatest size. In 1781, a fleet of above five hundred sail of merchant ships, under convoy of several ships of the line, remained here for some weeks, and were supplied with fresh provisions and vegetables from the Edinburgh market, without any rise in the price of those articles. The commerce of this place is  
very



very considerable \*. The vessels employed in the London trade, called *Berwick Smacks*, have good accommodation for passengers. The largest ships at this port, are those employed in the Greenland whale-fishery, and in the trade to the West Indies. The port of Leith is happily situated for the navigation of the eastern seas. To Germany, Holland, and the Baltic, are exported, lead, glass-ware, linen and woollen stuffs, and a variety of other goods. From thence are imported, immense quantities of timber, oak-bark, hides, linen rags, pearl-shells, flax, hemp, tar, and many other articles. From France, Spain and Portugal; wines, brandy, oranges and lemons. From the West Indies and America; rice, indigo, rum, sugar and logwood †. Ships of considerable size are built at this port, and several extensive rope-works are here carried on. The flourishing manufacture of bottle-glass, window-glass, and crystal,

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under

\* It has been stated at half a million *per annum*. One hundred and sixty-five vessels belong to this port, navigated by upwards of a thousand seamen. In 1791, the registered tonnage at Leith was one hundred and thirty thousand tons, and the shore-dues between four and five thousand pounds.

† ARNOT'S History of Edinburgh, p. 576.



under the direction of gentlemen possessed of great ingenuity and opulence, well merits notice. Three glass-houses have long been employed in this business, and three others have lately been erected. A carpet-manufacture, a soap-work, and some iron-forges, are also worthy of being mentioned.

The number of inhabitants in Leith, some time ago, was reckoned to be about twelve thousand; but from the increase of population, we suppose there are more. There are belonging to the Established Church three places of public worship. Of these, that called St MARY's, in South Leith, is a collegiate charge. The building is in the Gothic style, and of great antiquity. Of the other ancient buildings in Leith, the most remarkable are, an hospital for disabled seamen, and a building erected by JAMES VI. partly as an asylum for indigent old women, and partly for a grammar-school.

The Citadel in North Leith was fortified in the time of OLIVER CROMWELL; but these works were demolished at the restoration of CHARLES II. The sea has, for these several years, been making rapid



pid encroachments in the neighbourhood of this place, on the north side of the river.

A little to the south-west of the Citadel stands a small fortification or *Battery*, as it is called, of nine guns, which, commands the entrance of the harbour.

About a mile to the south-east of Leith is the lake called *Lochend*, and the village of *Restalrig* (pronounced *Lesterrick*). The village contains about four hundred inhabitants. In it are the remains of a collegiate church, founded by King JAMES III. The cemetery around this church is much used as the burying-place of persons of distinction. Over a sort of vault or mausoleum, is here seen a tumulus of earth, planted with yew trees. In this vault are buried many persons of high rank. It belonged first to the family of RESTALRIG, then to the Lords of BALMERINO, and is now the property of the Earl of MORAY.

The communication between Leith and the City of Edinburgh, is by a great road of an easy ascent, extending about a mile and a half. It has a kind of terrace, for a foot-path, raised of dry gravel along its east



east side, called Leith-Walk. On the west side of this road lies the Botanic Garden. The whole fields, on both sides of the road, exhibit a continued tract of garden and nursery grounds.

EDINBURGH, the capital of Scotland, may be said to stand on three hills, running nearly in a parallel direction from east to west. The middle ridge, which is narrow, and steep on both sides, rising gradually from the plain, for more than a mile in length, to where it terminates abruptly at the Castle, is covered by the buildings of the Old Town. The North, or New Town occupies an elevated plain, from which the ground descends on all sides with a gentle declivity. The station of the south part of the City, is also on a rising ground, from which the slope is nowhere very abrupt.

The Old Town is remarkable for the peculiarity of its situation. From the Castle, which stands on the summit of the hill, at its western extremity, a fine street, a mile long, and for most part ninety feet broad, descends nearly in a straight line to the Palace of Holyroodhouse, and occupies almost the whole flat part of the ridge.

This



This is very properly termed the High Street. On each side of this steep hill, the buildings are disposed in rows, forming narrow lanes, here called Clofes, descending, with some regularity, toward the north and south. Many of these structures are of vast height, but so crowded together, and, as it were, piled on each other, that, whatever grandeur they may possess, they are by no means remarkable for beauty. The form of the old City of Edinburgh has been compared, not unaptly, to that of a turtle; the Castle being the head; the High Street, the ridge of the back; the wynds, or narrow streets, and the closes or lanes, the shelving sides; and the Palace of Holyroodhouse, the tail. The hill on which the Old Town is seated, had once a lake on each side. The street called the Cowgate, occupies the bottom of the southern valley, drained of its waters. The northern one, which is the deepest, is now also drained; and the morass that remains, is still known by the name of the North Loch.

The *Castle*, being pitched on a vast rock, high, rugged, and precipitous, with a draw-bridge on the only accessible side, might



might well be considered, in ancient times, as almost impregnable; and such is its antiquity, that historians have been unable to trace its origin. At present, it is regarded as a place of no considerable strength. It is, however, a commodious station for soldiers; and the works are kept in good repair. New barracks have lately been built on the west side of the garrison, on a very elegant and extensive plan. The eastern battery is mounted with large guns, which are fired on rejoicing days. In the Castle, strangers are shewn the apartment in which the unfortunate Queen of Scots, in 1566, brought forth King JAMES VI. the Monarch who afterwards inherited the crowns of England and Scotland.

The Church of St Giles is very ancient. In 1466, it was erected into a collegiate church by JAMES III. but it is said to have been originally founded in 854. This fine Gothic structure stands on the south side of the High Street, about a quarter of a mile below the Castle. Its elevated situation gives it a majestic appearance. Under its roof there are four churches, all collegiate, two of which have lately been neatly fitted up in the modern taste. Over  
this



this church there is a lofty square tower, from which rise several slender arches of exquisite mason-work, terminating in a point, and supporting a handsome spire. The whole being adorned with small turrets, exhibits the resemblance of an imperial crown, surrounded with its circlet. In this steeple there is a set of musical bells. This noble edifice has lately been painted and repaired, so as to be in some sort modernized; but much of its original grandeur is eclipsed by the numerous shops that surround its walls.

Near to this is the building where the Scottish Parliament usually convened. It was founded in 1631. At present it is occupied by the Court of Session, the Barons of Exchequer, and a very valuable library belonging to the Faculty of Advocates. The lofty roof of the great hall, lately repaired and embellished, is a magnificent sight.

In the square, called the Parliament Close, there is a fine equestrian statue of CHARLES II. cast in metal.

The Royal Exchange, on the opposite side of the street, is an extensive building, in form of a square, with a court in the centre. It was founded in 1753.

The



The Tron Church, founded in 1637, is an old building, now insulated, modernized, and rendered neat and commodious. It supports a square steeple of no considerable height.

A little below the Tron Church, stood the Netherbow Port, now totally removed\*. Below this place, the High Street takes the name of Canongate, from its having been the residence of the canonical clergy formerly belonging to the chapel of Holyroodhouse. Two handsome streets have been lately built, adjoining to the Canongate: New Street, extending to the north, and St John's Street, to the south.

The Gothic abbey adjoining to the palace, was founded by DAVID I. in 1128. At the restoration of CHARLES II. it was converted into a royal chapel, of which only the magnificent ruins now remain.

The Palace itself is not of great antiquity. The north-west towers were built for a royal residence, by JAMES V. The remaining part of the building was erected during the reign of CHARLES II.

This

\* For a minute account of the ancient public buildings in the City, the reader may consult ARNOT'S History of Edinburgh, Book II.



This palace forms a grand square, with a court in the centre, surrounded with piazzas. Over the west door, in the front of the palace, is a small cupola, the roof of which exhibits an imperial crown, in stone work. On the north, there is a spacious gallery, hung with the imaginary pictures of one hundred and eleven monarchs, from FERGUS I. to JAMES VI. These paintings are, however, in a very inferior style. In this gallery the nobles meet for the election of the sixteen Peers that represent them in Parliament. In the north-west tower, is shewn the chamber where Queen MARY sat at supper, when RIZZIO was dragged from her side, and murdered; and the private stair through which RUTHVEN entered, in complete armour, to head this bloody enterprise.

At *Pier's-bill*, about a mile east from Holyroodhouse, elegant barracks have been erected, for the accommodation of the cavalry stationed near the City.

With regard to the buildings that have of late risen in this City with such incredible rapidity, we may venture to say, that, in regularity and magnificence, they are



are scarcely equalled, or at least not excelled, by any in Europe.

The communication between the north and south parts of the City, is facilitated by two noble bridges. The North Bridge, founded by Provost DRUMMOND, in 1763, is a fine specimen of modern architecture. The South Bridge, which is as elegant, though less stupendous, was begun by Provost HUNTER BLAIR, in 1785.

At the northern extremity of the two bridges, stands the Register Office, a vast pile of modern architecture, possessing that character of grandeur and stability, that strongly marks its fitness for the purpose to which it is applied. A marble statue of his present Majesty stands under the superb dome in the centre of this building. From this place, Prince's Street stretches almost a mile to the west, in a straight line. The houses of this street face the Old City, and are regular and uniform through its whole extent. Were the deformed marsh, and rugged declivity, which at present appear in front of this fine street, converted into a smooth meadow and sloping bank, it would contribute not a little to the beauty of its situation. At the head of the North Loch (as this mo-  
rals



rafs is called) stands St Cuthbert's or the West Church, decorated with a handsome spire.

We ought not to omit mentioning the great earthen mound opposite to Hanover Street, composed of the earth from the foundations of the new buildings, and which now forms a broad and convenient passage between the Old and New City. The medium height of this mound is about eighty feet.

Near the centre of the east end of the New Town is St Andrew's Square, an assemblage of uniform and elegant buildings.

On the east side of this square is the Excise Office. This edifice is justly esteemed a fine model of correct design and exquisite workmanship.

From this square, George's Street extends to the west. On the north side of this street stands St Andrew's Church, adorned with a tall, and very handsome spire. Opposite to it is the Physicians Hall; and a little farther to the west, the New Assembly Rooms.

Queen's Street presents its front to the north, and is consequently exposed to cold piercing winds in the winter season.

Z

This,



This inconvenience, however, is compensated by the beauty of its prospect, and the salubrity of the air. Though this be the most northerly, it is one of the noblest streets of the City.

When Charlotte Square, at the west end of George's Street, shall be completed, this City will certainly surpass, in regularity and magnificence, every other in Great Britain.

The buildings on the South side of the town, though inferior to those on the North, are very elegant and extensive; particularly those of George's Square. At the south-east corner of this Square, in Buccleugh Place, there is a neat private Assembly Room, and at a little distance a Hall for the accommodation of the Royal Company of Archers. But the most striking object in the south part of the City will soon be the New College and the buildings adjacent.

The University of Edinburgh has long diffused knowledge and polite literature through a very extensive circle; and its fame has reached the most distant parts of the world. Here the arts and the sciences flourish; above all, the medical school rises under the fostering hands



hands of men whose names will ever hold a high rank in the annals of literature. The antiquated buildings allotted to the use of the Professors and students in this illustrious seminary, had for many years been regarded as unworthy of so noble a purpose. A New College was therefore begun, on an elegant plan, designed by that eminent architect the late Mr ROBERT ADAMS. The foundation stone was laid by Provost ELDER, in 1789; and people of all ranks cheerfully and liberally contributed to the execution of this important work. We regret, that the present war has interrupted its progress, but hope, that with the restoration of peace, it will be resumed, and in due time be completed, long to remain an object of national ornament and utility.

The College library, and that very extensive and valuable one belonging to the Faculty of Advocates, are valuable and useful institutions.

The Grammar School, commonly called the High School, as being of royal foundation, is also worthy of notice, not only for the neatness and convenience of the fabric, but for the ability and success



of the teachers. Of late years, the number of scholars has generally been upwards of four hundred.

Of the public buildings in Edinburgh, we shall only enumerate a few, in addition to those already mentioned. The principal charitable institutions are as follow: HERIOT'S Hospital, founded in 1628, a beautiful Gothic pile. The funds of this charity are considerable, and the boys receive a good education. WATSON'S Hospital, founded in 1738, is conducted on a more liberal plan. Its chief intention is to support the sons of decayed merchants. Besides these, are a Trades Hospital and a Merchants Hospital, for girls: The first founded in 1704, the other in 1707. There are also three charity work-houses, an alms-house, called Trinity Hospital, and an hospital for Orphans. This last was founded by Mr ANDREW GARDNER, in 1734. It long remained an inconsiderable charity; but, chiefly by the unremitting exertions of its late Treasurer \*, it is now become one of the most elegant and extensive charitable establishments in the City. The Royal

\* Mr THOMAS TOD.



Royal Infirmary, incorporated by charter in 1736, is a very beneficial institution. For this fine edifice, the public is indebted to the patriotic GEORGE DRUMMOND, Esq. This charity, under the direction of several able Physicians, not only affords relief to diseased indigence, but opens a wide field of observation and practical knowledge to the medical student. The Public Dispensary, instituted by Dr DUNCAN in 1776, also contributes to the same important purposes. Supported by medical gentlemen of distinguished humanity, and literary abilities, it is an excellent supplement to the former institution, by affording assistance to the poor, in such cases as require not the confinement of the patient. Several benevolent and public spirited gentlemen have also promoted the establishment of a Lunatic Asylum, where the unhappy sufferers have the advantage of medical aid. On a plan somewhat similar, are the Lying-in Hospital, and an Asylum for the Indigent Blind.

It would greatly exceed our limits, to enumerate all the remarkable buildings, Presbyterian and Episcopal churches, and



places of worship for sectaries of every denomination, in and about the City.

The public places of amusement are the Assembly Rooms ; the Concert Hall ; the Theatre Royal ; and the Circus. None of these buildings possess much exterior beauty.

The hotels and inns of Edinburgh also merit notice. The elegant accommodation, and ready service, we find in these, are scarcely exceeded in the metropolis of Britain.

The markets of Edinburgh are plentifully supplied with all the necessaries, and a large share of the luxuries of life. The consumpt must, however, be to that of the London market in the proportion of the population of Edinburgh to that of the capital. In 1778, there were exported four thousand eight hundred barrels of oysters from the City's fishing grounds. Four hundred thousand English pints of strawberries are annually sold in Edinburgh and its suburbs.

The population of Edinburgh and its dependencies, is, perhaps, under-rated, when we state it at eighty-five thousand inhabitants.

The



The water which supplies the City, is conveyed in cast iron-pipes, from Comiston, a place about four miles distant to the south-west. The reservoir on the Castle Hill contains three hundred tons of water ; that at HERIOT'S Work nearly the same quantity. The springs from which they are supplied yield three thousand tons in twenty-four hours.

Among other improvements, a canal has been projected, to open a communication between Edinburgh and Glasgow. Surveys have been made in different tracks, and various estimates of the expence exhibited ; and there is every reason to hope, that this very beneficial plan will not long remain unexecuted.

The trade of Edinburgh, though considerable, is by no means the only source of its importance. Besides possessing a University, which attracts a number of strangers from every part of the world, it is the seat of the Supreme Courts, Civil and Criminal, of Scotland. The Senators of the College of Justice, and the Members of that Honourable Court, with their various dependents, constitute the most opulent, and perhaps the most numerous class of the community in this place. The



Banks of Edinburgh, too, are, as it were, the treasury of Scotland; and most of the private Banking Houses have correspondents in almost every great city of Europe and America.

Another circumstance, which has contributed much to circulate money, and encourage trade in Edinburgh, within these thirty years, is the immense operations of building, which have been carried on in that period. Not less than three millions Sterling have, within that time, been expended in building and improvements. Coaches and chaises have long been exported to Petersburg, and the shores of the Baltic. In 1783, there was an order from Paris for one thousand crane-necked carriages, to be executed in three years. Cast-iron is exported in great quantities. Button-manufactories have lately been established. Shawls and Cafimires have been brought to great perfection. Starch has been of late manufactured in great quantities. The distilling of spiritous liquors was lately a considerable branch of manufacture, not only about Edinburgh, but over all Scotland; that trade has, however, now very much declined.



declined. One of the most extensive distilleries, is that erected near the villlage of *Canonmills*, about a mile north from Edinburgh. In the vicinity of Canonmills, are several fine villas, embellished with plantations and pleasure-grounds.

The *Calton Hill* rises on the north-east of the City. Around this hill, a path is cut, from which there is a very extensive and beautiful prospect. On the summit, an Observatory was begun several years ago, but still remains unfinished. A signal-post has lately been erected here, for the purpose of giving intelligence of any enemy appearing in the Frith: And, lower down, a *Bridewell*, or house of correction, has been built on an improved plan, by which the keeper, unseen, can, at one glance of his eye, observe how all the prisoners are employed, each in his solitary cell. There is also a chaplain appointed, who, at stated times, performs public worship, and gives spiritual instruction.

*Salisbury Craig*, a hill on the south side of the City, is remarkable for a great precipice of solid rock, about a mile in length, and in some parts a hundred feet high,



high, that passes pretty regularly along its brow. Beyond this is seen the pointed top of *Arthur's Seat*, which rises to the height of about eight hundred feet above the level of the sea, and affords a most extensive and beautiful prospect. The basaltic columns at its bottom claim the particular attention of the Naturalist. Here also the Botanist finds an ample harvest. More than four hundred species of plants, some of them curious and rare, have been observed on the mountain, and in the lake and fields in its vicinity. In these hills, many beautiful variegated stones of the jasper kind are found, susceptible of a high polish, and much esteemed by lapidaries.

On the north-west side of Arthur's Seat are the ruins of St Anthony's Chapel, with its adjacent hermitage. At the east end of the ruin, there are still two niches to be seen, in one of which stood a scull and a book; in the other an hour-glass and a lamp, which, with a mat for a bed, made the general furniture of a hermitage. At the foot of the hill, is a pure spring, celebrated in the melancholy ditty of '*St Anton's Well.*'

On



On the east of Arthur's Seat, are the lake and village of *Duddingston*, with the elegant seat and pleasure-grounds belonging to the Marquis of ABERCORN.

On the shore stands *Porto-Bello*, a rising village, containing about three hundred inhabitants, employed in the manufacture of brick, tiles, brown pottery, and white stone-ware.

About a mile to the south-east of Edinburgh, is the ruinous castle of *Craigmillar*, which the fair Queen of Scots made the place of her residence, after her return from Paris, in 1561. Her French retinue were lodged in an adjacent village, thence called *Little France*. Here, too, that unfortunate Princess, repenting her rash match with DARNLY, would often retire from the public eye, and indulge her melancholy in private.

In this neighbourhood, the two oldest families in Mid Lothian have their residence, the WAUCHOPES of *Niddry-Marsball*, and Lord SOMERVILLE: the former have resided here above four hundred years; the latter acquired, by marriage, in 1375, the estate of *Drum*, which the family still possesses.

*Moredun,*



*Moredun*, and several other villas, embellish this vicinity.

The chapel or church of *Liberton* was instituted previous to the usurpation of *MACBETH*, which took place in 1040.

The village of *Gilmerton* contains upwards of seven hundred and fifty inhabitants, chiefly employed in furnishing the City with coals, lime, and a fine species of yellow sand.

To the south-west of Edinburgh is *Blackford Hill*, on the south side of which, some cupreous earth, of a greenish colour, is observed intermixed with the sparry rocks, which seems to indicate a copper vein in the neighbourhood. In a wooded dell, at the foot of this hill, stands *Braid House*, or *Hermitage*.

Beyond Braid Hills stand *Morton*, and *Mortonhall*, and at no great distance the *Pentland Hills*, which extend in three ranges nearly parallel, about ten miles from north-east to south-west. The highest of these hills, though so conspicuous on all sides, measures only seventeen hundred feet above the level of the sea, little more than twice the height of *Arthur's Seat*. They afford excellent sheepwalks. In a precipitous brow facing  
Edinburgh,



Edinburgh, a species of stone said to be exceedingly well adapted for making china-ware. In these mountains there are some traces of copper and lead ore; but no mine of those metals has hitherto been profitable.

From a wild waste, south of the Pentland Hills, descend those smaller streams, which uniting form the river Esk. *Pennycuick House*, the seat of Sir GEORGE CLERK, a handsome modern building, surrounded with romantic scenery, and containing valuable remains of antiquity, as well as many fine paintings, stands on the banks of this river. ALLAN RAMSAY the poet, who may be denominated the Scottish HORACE, was a great favourite with the proprietor, and frequently visited here. The scenes of the Comedy called the *Gentle Shepherd* were laid in this neighbourhood, at the foot of the Pentland Hills, along which there are several remains of ancient edifices and encampments. The village of *Pennycuick* has a great cotton-work, and two paper-mills, which give bread to many industrious people. About five hundred hands are employed in the cotton-work alone. In the village there may be about a thousand inhabitants. In the neighbourhood



hood there is a petrifying spring, and others that are chalybeate.

In a recess at the foot of the Pentland Hills, stands *Woodhouselee*, the seat of the late Mr TYTLER, a man of distinguished abilities: Here, a silver-fir, said to be the oldest of its species in Mid Lothian, planted about the beginning of the century, in 1793, measured, four feet from the ground, eleven feet two inches in circumference. Some laburnums, planted at the same time, in 1762 yielded planks from ten to fourteen inches in breadth. The red squirrel is become very common in the woods here.

In the neighbourhood are seen the ruins of the former *Woodhouselee*, a small castellated mansion, on the summit of a factitious mount.

On the banks of the Esk are to be seen many of those favoured spots, which nature and art have combined to adorn to an uncommon degree. Its banks are remarkably bold, and finely wooded; huge pieces of rock seen projecting, at proper intervals, from among the trees, along with the surrounding objects, form an assemblage of the most romantic and picturesque scenery.

Here



Here stand *Roslin Castle* and *Chapel*. The chapel is one of the most beautiful specimens of Gothic architecture in Scotland. It was built about the 1440. Its sides are supported by buttresses, like King's College Chapel and Westminster Abbey. The ruinous castle, once the seat of the family of SINCLAIR, stands on a peninsulated rock. It is accessible by a bridge of considerable height, and overlooks a deep valley covered with wood. The rapid little river forcing its way through the rocky channel beneath, and the trees that overhang the surrounding bank, exhibit a view truly picturesque. To a Scotsman, the romantic beauty of this place is not a little heightened by associating with the scenery around him, the idea of former times, and the pleasing and well known melody of which Roslin Castle is the subject.

A little lower, on the opposite bank, stands the seat of the celebrated historian and poet DRUMMOND of *Hathorndean*. The house and old castle stand on the brink of a vast precipice of free-stone; the river flows at the bottom of a deep glen beneath. Here are also various caverns,



verns, which have been cut with much labour out of the rock. ‘ The grand apartment,’ says Mr PENNANT, ‘ faces the door, and is ninety feet long ; its width, at the entrance, is twelve feet ; but it tapers inward. The height is six. In a recess of the broader part, there is a well some fathoms deep. Above is cut a funnel, which pierces the roof, and admits the light.’ From this apartment are passages to several galleries or rooms on both sides. Some have supposed, that these caverns are the work of the Picts ; but others are of opinion, that they are of later date, and have been designed as an asylum, in troublesome times, for some neighbouring inhabitants. These caves are said to have been, in 1341, the residence of the brave ALEXANDER RAMSAY, who, with a train of other youthful adventurers, used to make incursions into the north of England.

*Dryden, Mavisbank, the village of Lasswade, and Melville Castle, stand on the same side of the river with Roslin. It is supposed, from antiquities found there, that the Romans had a station at Mavisbank. Lasswade is a thriving village,*



has a substantial bridge, and an elegant church lately built.

*Melville Castle*, the seat of the Right Honourable HENRY DUNDAS, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is an elegant modern building. Another handsome bridge has lately been built a little below Melville Castle, on the great road from Edinburgh to Carlisle. These, with several handsome villas and paper-mills, adorn this part of the North Esk.

Having thus far traced the course of the North Esk, we may now turn our view to the south-eastern angle of this shire. The second stage from Edinburgh, on the road to Carlisle, brings us to *Bankhouse*, on the river *Gala*. This little stream, passing through a hilly country, enters Selkirkshire a little below the small village of *Stow*.

Returning over *Heriot Muir*, we fall in with *Middleton House*, a handsome country seat, surrounded by plantations, and having the village of Middleton belonging to it.

A little farther north, we have on the right of the public road, the ruins of *Borth*

A a

wick



*wick* and *Crichton Castles*. *Borthwick Castle*, built in consequence of a grant from the Crown, in 1430, is still pretty entire, and is a majestic ruin, standing in a very romantic situation. The Earl of BOTHWELL, before the battle of Carberry Hill, took refuge here with his fair consort.

*Crichton Castle* is also a very ancient and magnificent building. It was once the habitation of Chancellor CRICHTON, joint guardian with the Earl of CALLENDAR, of JAMES II. During the life of CRICHTON, it was levelled with the ground, by WILLIAM, Earl of DOUGLAS, but was afterwards rebuilt. Part of this new work is uncommonly elegant. In this vicinity there is abundance of lime and coal. The villages of *Crichton* and *Path-head* contain upwards of four hundred and fifty inhabitants.

A little to the north, on opposite banks of the small river Tyne, stand *Oxenford Castle*, the residence of Baron DALRYMPLE, and *Preston Hall*, the elegant seat of Colonel CALLENDAR. In the neighbourhood are *Cranston* and *Coustand*.

At *Upper Cranston*, works have been erected for extracting tar from pit-coal:

Near



Near Coulland are a brick-work and a pottery. Coulland was burnt down by SOMERSET, when he invaded Scotland in the time of Queen MARY. Here are seen the ruins of some religious foundations, of which no records can be found.

To the west of Borthwick Castle, amid numerous plantations of trees, on the banks of the South Esk, stands the house of *Arniston*, the elegant seat of the late Lord President DUNDAS, so eminently distinguished for his penetration, skill and assiduity as a Judge. It is now in the possession of his son, the Lord Advocate for Scotland, who inherits his father's abilities, as well as his fortune.

On the stream that descends past Borthwick Castle, stands *Harvieston*; and lower, on the opposite side of the same stream, a mill for manufacturing gun-powder, the first that has been erected in Scotland.

The ancient castle and family-seat of the Earl of *Dalbousie*, is now in some measure modernized. The deep chasm on the south-east side of this castle, is covered with a thicket of trees and shrubs, below which the South Esk, a rapid stream,



(over which there is a stately bridge,) is heard rushing along its rocky bottom.

Between the North and South Esk, close by a great coal-work, stands the village of *Cockpen*. In this neighbourhood are the collieries of *Arniston*, *Vogrie* and *Stobhill*, which furnish coal to the whole country for above twenty miles to the south.

*Newbottle House*, a fine seat of the Marquis of *LOTHIAN*, is beautifully situated on a plain, nearly surrounded by the woody banks of the South Esk. Around the house there are many very large trees. There was here an Abbey, founded by *DAVID*, in 1140. The village of Newbottle seems to be falling fast to decay. On the summit of a hill, at some distance from the village, may be traced very distinct vestiges of a Roman camp, in a place well chosen either for defence or observation. It rises about six hundred and forty feet above the level of the sea, and is now planted with trees.

*Dalkeith*, though not a royal borough, is a considerable place. It stands on an eminence, on each side of which descends a small river, the North and South Esk, already mentioned, which unite their streams



streams a little below the town. It contains one very handsome street, beside lanes, and has a great weekly market for corn and oat-meal, and an annual fair for horses and black cattle. Its inhabitants may amount to about four thousand. Its manufactures are, a tannery, a soap-work, a candle-work, and some tambouring.

The Palace of Dalkeith is a magnificent structure, the seat of the family of BUCCLEUGH. It stands on the verge of a fine lawn, overlooking the confluence of the north and south branches of the Esk. Over the former there has lately been built a beautiful bridge. The approach to the house and the banks of the river, are adorned with fine plantations. Many the trees are very ancient, and of uncommon size.

Near the mouth of the river Esk, we find the village of *Inveresk*. In 1783, the subterraneous remains of a Roman hypocaustum or hot-bath, were discovered at this place. The towns of *Musselburgh* and *Fisherrow* are situated nearer the sea-coast, and are, from various circumstances, believed to have been a Roman station. Inveresk and Musselburgh are on the east side, Fisherrow on the west



side of the river. These contain many handsome houses, and several elegant villas are seen in the vicinity. The inhabitants amount to about four thousand; but have scarce any share in manufactures. A flourishing grammar-school, and some other boarding-schools, are worthy of notice. Salt and fish are sent in considerable quantity to the Edinburgh market.

At the eastern angle of the county, stands *Pinkie* House, near which is *Pinkie Cleugh*, remarkable for the victory there gained by the English in 1547. The Frith of Forth, when viewed from this place, has the appearance of a beautiful lake or inland sea, formed by the retiring coast of Fife on the one hand, and the rich shores of the Lothians on the other. Near its mouth, the Frith is only nine miles broad; but here it expands to the width of eighteen, the distance between *Musselburgh* and *Largo Bay*, on the coast of Fife.

This county contains such a diversity of soil and circumstances, and is so highly interesting in numberless particulars, that it would require a volume to do it justice.

Its



Its antiquities, history, trade, agriculture and arts, merit particular attention. Its stores of free-stone, of lime-stone, and coal, seem inexhaustible. The variety of surface, and the richness of its prospects, cannot fail to interest every person of observation and taste. The rapid and wonderful improvements that have been made in the capital, and in its vicinity, fill the mind with astonishment, and lead to inquire into the causes that have produced such agreeable effects. As this may be reckoned, in some sort, the centre of property in Scotland, it proves the prosperity of the nation, and the happiness of individuals under the protection of our happy constitution.

The inhabitants of the county of Edinburgh amount to about one hundred and thirty thousand.



## HADDINGTON.

THIS shire is sometimes called *East Lothian*. It is bounded on the north-west, by the Frith of Forth; on the east, by the German Sea; on the south-east, by Berwickshire; and on the west, by the county of Edinburgh. It extends about twenty-five miles from east to west, and, where broadest, nearly fifteen from north to south. The coast, advancing northward into the Frith, forms an irregular curve.

In our survey of this county, it may be the most perspicuous mode to proceed first along the coast, and next to descend along the river Tyne.

At the north-west angle of the county, stands the town of *Prestonpans*, noted for its salt-works. Though *Prestonpans* cannot boast much of the elegance or regularity of its buildings, it may vie with several of the small royal boroughs in the number  
and



and industry of its inhabitants, as well as in the value of its manufactures : The former amount to about fifteen hundred ; the latter consist of a brick and tile work, several salt-works, vitriol, manganese, and Glauber-salts manufactures, and two potteries. The fishing here is chiefly for oysters, of which immense quantities were formerly caught and exported. The largest and best are found near the town, as if at the very doors of the salt-pans, and hence are named *Pandoor* oysters. There is here a small, but safe, harbour for ships, and a custom-house.

The House of *Preston* is now fitted up, according to the bequest of the late proprietor, JAMES SCHAW, as a charitable foundation, for the education of boys whose parents are in poor circumstances. Those of the name of Schaw, Macneil, Cunningham, and Stewart, have a preferable claim for admission.

The principal seats in the vicinity are, Preston-Grange, Drummore, and Northfield. Near this place the King's army, under Sir JOHN COPE, (whose name is the burden of a song) met with a repulse by the Highlanders, in 1745.



A great tract of this county, extending to the south and the east, being for most part champaign, is very fertile and beautiful. The ground is in many places doubly productive. Rich crops are raised on the surface, and immense quantities of coal are dug from the inexhaustible mines below.

The village of *Tranent* is pleasantly situated in a rich country, and contains about fourteen hundred inhabitants, among whom are many industrious weavers and shoemakers. The church of *Tranent* is supposed to be a building of considerable antiquity, of not less than five or six hundred years standing.

*Port-Seton*, a village on the coast, has a considerable trade in salt and coal. Its inhabitants, with those of *Cockenzie*, may be about five hundred, mostly colliers, salt-makers, and fishermen. Amid ancient trees, stood the ruinous palace of *Seton*, in which the celebrated Queen of Scots, at times, kept her court, after her return from France. It has lately been taken down, and a new house, in the castellated form, built in its stead. In the chapel of *Seton*, founded in 1493, and still almost



almost entire, there are several curious marble monuments.

*St German's*, in this vicinity, is also a place of considerable antiquity, being mentioned in RAGMAN'S Roll, 1296.

Further back from the coast, is the village and plantations of *Gladsmuir*. Here was born GEORGE HERIOT, founder of the charitable establishment at Edinburgh which bears his name. Here also Dr ROBERTSON, the historian, had his first settlement as a clergyman, and laid the foundation of his future eminence.

Along the shore we find the village of *Long Niddry*, and *Gosford*, the elegant and spacious villa of the Earl of WEMYSS, still unfinished.

The village of *Aberlady*, containing about four hundred inhabitants, is remarkable for its extensive *links* or downs, abounding with rabbits.

The royal borough of *North Berwick*, is an inconsiderable town. Its inhabitants amount only to about seven hundred. It contains the ruins of a monastery, and of a nunnery, both of great antiquity. Near it is *Dirleton*, the seat of the family of NISBET. On the south, towers the conic hill, called *North Berwick Law*, partly covered with trees.

The



The ruinous castle of *Tantallan*, formerly one of the strong-holds of the DOUGLAS family, and which was demolished by the Covenanters in 1639, stands about two miles east from the town of North Berwick, on a high rock, overlooking the sea, which surrounds it on three sides; its shape being half an irregular hexagon. A mile from the shore, appears the *Bass*, a great insulated rock, on the south side almost conic; on the other side, overhanging the sea in a most tremendous manner. Its ruinous castle, once the state prison of Scotland, stands at the edge of the precipice, facing the little village of Castleton. This rock has long been celebrated for its gannets or solan geese. Dr HARVEY gives the following account of this island: ‘The Bass isle is not more than  
‘ a mile in circumference. The surface  
‘ is almost wholly covered during the  
‘ months of May and June with nests,  
‘ eggs, and young birds, so that it is scarce  
‘ possible to walk without treading on  
‘ them; the flocks of birds, in flight, are  
‘ so prodigious, as to darken the air like  
‘ clouds; and their noise is such, that you  
‘ cannot, without difficulty, hear a person  
‘ speak close to you.’

In



In 1694, the garrison stationed here, after a long resistance, surrendered to King WILLIAM, and the fortifications were demolished. A cavern runs through the rock, from north-west to south-east, quite dark in the centre, where, it is said, there is a deep pool of fresh water.

We now return to the south-west corner of the county, to trace the banks of the river Tyne.

Here, the vestiges of a Roman encampment, where a medal of TRAJAN, and some other antiquities were found, first occurs. *Keith House*, founded in 1590, in form of a hollow square, though now in ruins, is also an object worthy of notice.

The village of *Ormiston* is pretty regular and neatly built, has an ancient market-cross, and contains near six hundred inhabitants.

*Ormiston-Hall* is an occasional residence of the Earl of HOPETON. Here is seen a yew tree, which measures eleven feet in circumference, and twenty-five in height.

Around *Winton House*, a spacious building, erected in 1619, there are several uncommonly fine trees. This part of the country, indeed, abounds with wood; but the



the squirrel has, of late, done much harm to the young trees, by peelling off the bark. In the villages of *Winton*, *Pencaitland* and *Nisbet*, there are upwards of five hundred inhabitants.

*Salton-Hall* is an ancient building, and was formerly a place of considerable strength. Its library is, perhaps, the best private collection in Britain. In the garden there are many exotic plants: the cork tree\* has here, in a common exposure, attained to a considerable size. *Hermiston*, the property of Lord SINCLAIR, is also an ancient fortified building. The villages of *East* and *West Salton* contain upwards of four hundred inhabitants. Salton, in 1465, gave birth to DUNBAR, a celebrated poet in his time, a favourite at court, and long and justly admired, though now become in some degree antiquated. The celebrated FLETCHER, and the late Lord MILTON were also natives of this place. In 1711, Bishop BURNET, who was five years Rector here, bequeathed a munificent donation to the parish of Salton, for the clothing and education of thirty poor children, and furnishing a library for the minister of the parish.

\* *Quercus suber*, LIN.



rish. There are here a starch-work, a paper-mill, and a bleachfield.

To the south of Salton, are *Newhall* and *Yester*, both belonging to the family of *TWEEDDALE*. Here also stands the village of *Gifford*, the birth-place of the famous Reformer *JOHN KNOX*. The country is adorned with wood; and between this and Haddington, there are many fine country seats.

*Haddington*, though a pretty populous town, and a royal borough, possesses no considerable trade. It has a good weekly market for grain, and manufactures some woollen cloth. Its inhabitants amount to about two thousand six hundred. Being situated on a plain, it has sometimes been subjected to inundations of the river *Tyne*, already mentioned, which descends from the mountains on the south. In 1421, the waters of this river rose to such a height, that many of the houses in the town were swept away; and the people, on the festival of *St Nicholas*, went to church in a boat. Within these thirty years also, a remarkable inundation of the river occurred, which did much damage in the town. The *Franciscan Monastery* here, has been a very handsome building.

Part



Part of it is at present occupied as a parish church. At a little distance, are the ruins of a Nunnery, founded in 1178, by ADA, widow of Prince HENRY, son of DAVID I. The late Dr WITHERSPOON, and Dr NISBET, who now presides in an American college, were born in the vicinity of Haddington. Here, too, the noble family of LAUDERDALE first rose to eminence and distinction.

On the east side of Haddington, stands the elegant seat of the Earl of WEMYSS, called *Amisfield*, containing some very valuable paintings, and surrounded by thriving and extensive plantations.

In the flat country between Haddington and the shore, the soil produces rich crops of wheat and other grain.

*Athelstaneford* contains already about four hundred inhabitants, and may probably soon become a very populous village. Mr HOME, author of *Douglas*, a tragedy, and Mr BLAIR, who wrote the *Grave*, a poem, were both clergymen of this parish.

*Linton*, on the left bank of the Tyne, is a thriving village. Above it stands a hill called *Trapreim*, or *Dun-Pender Law*, about seven hundred feet high, and the ruins



ruins of *Hailes Castle*, once the residence of the Earl of BOTHWELL.

Several handsome country seats are seen in this tract.

At the mouth of the Tyne, stands *Tynningham*, the beautiful seat of the Earl of HADINTON. In this neighbourhood, are several other seats of noblemen and gentlemen, with many thriving plantations.

*Dunbar* is a royal borough, by charter from DAVID II. It is a well built town, containing about three thousand inhabitants, having a good harbour, and a considerable share of shipping. The fish trade is here carried on very extensively; and there is sometimes a good herring fishery on the coast. Grain is also a staple commodity here. Upwards of ten thousand quarters have been exported from Dunbar in a year. Two rope-works employ a number of hands. A beginning has been given to the cotton manufacture. Soap and starch are also made here. The church was founded in 1392. The ruins of the castle, a place of great antiquity, and once an important fortress, are seated on a cliff above the sea. Under the castle, there is a large cavern, said to have been



the pit or dungeon for confining prisoners,—and a dreadful one it must have been. This castle was demolished by the Regent MURRAY, and its artillery carried to Edinburgh. On one side of the rock, on which it stood, are two natural arches, through which the tide flows. Between the harbour and the castle, are strata of columnar jasper. These rocks are called the Isle.

This neighbourhood has been the scene of several memorable battles. Among these were the defeat of BALIOL's army, by that of EDWARD I. of England, in 1296; and the noted rout of the Covenanters, in 1650, by OLIVER CROMWELL. It was to the castle of Dunbar, also, that EDWARD II. fled, after his defeat at Bannockburn; and here he was so closely besieged by the gallant DOUGLAS, that he was reduced to the necessity of making his escape to Berwick in an open boat.

A little to the south-east of Dunbar, is the ancient castle of *Broxmouth*, belonging to the Duke of ROXBURGH.

At the south-east corner of the county, are the fine woods and family seat of *Dunglass*, the property of Sir JAMES HALL, Baronet.

The



The southern part of this county is very mountainous, comprehending the north side of *Lammermuir Hills*, a long ridge of mountains which divide this county from Berwickshire. These high grounds, however, feed many sheep. This shire, where it admits of culture, is universally allowed to be one of the best cultivated counties in Scotland.

The number of its inhabitants amounts to about twenty-nine thousand.

B b 2      B E R-



## BERWICK.

THE county of Berwick is sometimes called the *Mers*. It is confined on the north by the ridge of Lammermuir; on the east by the German Ocean; on the south-east by the Tweed, and part of Northumberland\*; on the south by Roxburghshire; and on the west, by the south-east wing of Edinburghshire. Its greatest extent from east to west is about thirty-two miles; from north to south sixteen. Its form is quadrangular; but all the four sides are unequal.

The northern part of this shire includes a large proportion of the tract of hills formerly mentioned, called *Lammermuir*. These mountains are, in general, very bleak and barren, covered with heath, and affording but scanty pasture

\* Or rather a detached part of Durham, viz. the district of Berwick-upon-Tweed.



sure for the sheep that feed on them. *Soutra Hill* appears to be the highest elevation of this mountainous ridge, which divides the county of Berwick from that of Haddington, for above twenty miles. This mountain was in former times a noted sea-mark, and frequently mentioned as such in the laws of JAMES II. In this dreary part of the country there is scarce a tree or a bush; and few houses or villages worthy of mention. Great exertions have, however, been made, not without success, to improve the southern side of this mountain, near the village of *Channelkirk*.

From *Soutra Hill* descends the small river *Leader*, (perhaps a corruption of *Lauder*), which flowing toward the south, gives the name of *Lauderdale* to the western part of the county.

The royal borough of *Lauder* has above a thousand inhabitants. It has, of late, been much improved. This place was the scene of a noted act of justice, insolently performed by the Scottish nobility, on the upstart favourites of JAMES III. COCHRAN, a mason, created Earl of MAR, HOMMIL, a tailor, and two or three other



abject characters, directed the councils of this weak Monarch. At his Majesty's desire, the nobility assembled at Lauder, to consult on the means of repelling an invasion. Before proceeding on the business, they took care to seize COCHRAN and his associates, who were hanged over a bridge, in sight of the King and the whole army.

Near the town stands Lauder Castle, an ancient seat of the Earl of LAUDERDALE, originally built by EDWARD Longshanks. The front is adorned with great round towers, capped with slated cones. There are some plantations and old trees around the house.

The Leader flows along the east side of the town; then passes the *Blainslies*, noted for excellent oats; next the house of *Chapel*, and that of *Carolside*; afterwards the town of *Earlston*, or *Ersilton*, the birth place of the celebrated THOMAS the Rhymer\*. A little below Earlston, on a bank overlooking the Leader, at the bottom of a high conic hill, stands the house of *Cowdenknows*, an old building, now in some

\* His real name was *Sir Thomas Lermont*. The ruins of the little tower he possessed still remain at the west end of the village.



some fort modernized. On the adjacent knolls may be seen the remains of its celebrated *broom*, which has so long resounded in Scottish ditty. *Drygrange* and *Kirkland*, two handsome modern seats, are situated near the confluence of the Leader with the Tweed. The exemplary improvements made by some gentlemen who have lately resided here, afford a striking instance of the happy change that may be effected in a barren country, by cultivation, liberality and good taste. At this place, an elegant bridge is built over the Tweed, and another over the Leader.

At the south-western angle of the shire, on the banks of the Tweed, stand the village and family seat of *Bemireside*. Farther down the river is the village of *Dryburgh*, where are seen, amid a deep gloom of wood, the venerable remains of *Dryburgh Abbey*, founded by DAVID I. Its fine ruins are the property of the Earl of BUCHAN, who has a villa in the neighbourhood.

Along the southern boundary of the county are several gentlemens seats. Among these is the magnificent house of *Mellerstane*, adorned with plantations and



verdant parks, which form a striking contrast with the black heath that surrounds them. Along the southern boundary of the county, we meet with the seats of *Nentborn*, *Home Castle*, and *Eccles*.

Near the village of *Eccles* there is a large square stone, nine feet high, known by the sculpture upon it to be a monument of one of the PERCIES, who fell there.

The village of *Swinton* contains about four hundred inhabitants. Twenty-two proprietors of the SWINTON family have possessed the estate upwards of seven hundred and thirty years.

Proceeding down the Tweed, we find the town of *Coldstream*, in Scotland, separated from *Cornhill*, in England, only by the breadth of the river. This town, though favourably situated for manufactures, can scarce be said to have any. Its inhabitants, which amount to about eleven hundred, depend on agriculture, and such mechanical employments as the vicinity requires. There is here a handsome bridge over the Tweed. Opposite to *Norham* is *Hollywell haugh*, a green plain, remarkable for being the place where BALIOL and BRUCE, with the Scottish nobility,



bility, submitted to the decision of EDWARD I. in 1291.

In this neighbourhood is the house and village of *Ladykirk*, with an ancient church, founded by JAMES IV. in 1500. The country is here remarkably rich and well cultivated.

Returning toward the middle of the county, we find the town of *Greenlaw*, where the courts of justice are held. A little to the south-east of this small town, which contains only about six hundred inhabitants, stands *Marchmont* House, an elegant structure. In this neighbourhood stands the village of *Polwarth*, from which the song of *Polwarth on the Green* derives its name. Among the numerous seats that embellish this pleasant tract, we meet with the house of *Kames*, the late proprietor of which was equally distinguished for a steady application to the laborious duties of a Judge, and an unremitting ardour in the pursuits of literature; and also the family seat of *Ninewells*, where were spent the youthful days of HUME, our celebrated Philosopher and Historian, whose works will long remain an honour to his country.

The



The river *Blackadder* has its source near the town of *Greenlaw*. Another stream, called *Whiteadder*, descends from the north-eastern part of the county. These waters unite near the family seat of *Allanbank*; and their conjoined streams, here called the *Adder*, flow into the *Tweed* near *Berwick*.

A few miles west from *Allanbank* is the town of *Dunse*, situated upon the declivity of *Dunse Law*, between the forks of the river *Adder*, amid a rich and fertile country. This town, though not a royal borough, is pretty populous, containing about two thousand three hundred inhabitants. It has a good market, a bleachfield, and a small tan-work. The famous *DUNS SCOTUS* was born here in 1274. *Dunse* has also a mineral spring, about a mile distant from the town, said to be similar to that at *Tunbridge*, in *England*.

There is also a paper-mill in its neighbourhood.

A little above the town stands *Dunse Castle*, the seat of *HAY* of *Drummelzier*, a stately venerable building, having a fine fish-pond, above a mile in circumference.



ference. *Cockburn Law* and *Edwin's Hall*, in this neighbourhood, are both worthy of notice, as fortresses of great antiquity.

Upon the *Whiteadder* stands the *Retreat*, a sequestered and romantic summer residence of the Earl of *Wemyss*; and about a mile farther up, the *Nunnery*, or Abbey of *St Bathans*, founded by a Countess of *March*, in the reign of *William the Lion*. About the same distance above it, the remains of a chapel and burying-ground, are still to be seen, distinguished by the French name of *Trois Fontaines*: The tower of *Cranshaw*, the cairns of *Twinlaw* and *Byrecleugh*, with ruinous towers, and vestiges of encampments, are the only articles worthy of note, in this wild and mountainous region.

Passing to the mountains at the north-east angle of the shire, we find the *Peaths*, or *Peese*, as it is commonly pronounced, a vast chasm, more than a hundred and sixty feet deep. Its banks can only be descended in an oblique direction, by tracks or paths, from which circumstance it derives its name. Over this steep pass, a magnificent bridge of four arches is built, adorned with cast-iron rails. From its  
stupendous



stupendous height, this bridge has much the appearance of a Roman aqueduct. On the western declivity of the hill, there is a considerable wood of oak trees.

Proceeding along the coast, we meet with the high promontory *St Abb's head*. Near this place are the remains of a Roman station. To the south is the heathy tract called *Coldingham Moor*. The town of Coldingham contains upwards of seven hundred inhabitants, and is noted for the remains of a Nunnery, thought to be the oldest on the east coast of Scotland. In 685, it was a far famed and stately edifice. It was destroyed by the Danes in 867, and rebuilt by King EDGAR in 1098.

The little river *Eye*, which descends from the north-west, after passing the village of *Ayton*, which contains above five hundred inhabitants, falls into the sea at *Eyemouth*, a small port, where there is a tolerable harbour, and sometimes a good herring fishery. The town of Eyemouth contains about a thousand inhabitants, and carries on a considerable trade for its size. At Ayton there is a bleachfield and a paper-mill. The country, on this coast, is well cultivated; and the effects of that laudable spirit of improvement, which at present



present so happily prevails in Scotland, are here very evident.

The southern part of the shire, is a fertile and pleasant tract ; and being rather a low and flat country, it is sometimes called the *How* (or hollow) of the *Mers*.

The village of *Chirnside* contains about six hundred inhabitants. Near it, at *Chester knolls*, some antiquities, supposed to be Roman, have been found.

At *Foulden* are the ruins of an old fortress. Two fairs are annually held here. JAMES IV. was married, in 1503, to MARGARET, daughter of HENRY VII. in the chapel of *Lammerton*. *Hobchester* and *Edington* Castle, are also worthy of notice, as remains of antiquity.

The villages of *Paxton* and *Hutton*, though pleasantly situated, are by no means large or populous.

The number of inhabitants in this county may amount to about thirty thousand.

At the south-east angle of the county is the district called *Berwick Bounds*. Its circuit is only seven or eight miles, and it is accounted part of an English county.

*Berwick-*



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*Berwick-upon-Tweed* forms, by itself, an independent or separate community, governed by English laws. It sends two Members to Parliament. When England and Scotland were hostile nations, Berwick was a place of considerable strength, and of great political importance. Its castle, which, in those unhappy times, was the scene of many a bloody fray, is now completely in ruins. The town, however, is still fortified, and the barracks afford good accommodation for soldiers. Over the Tweed there is a noble bridge of fifteen arches. This town has a weekly market on Saturdays, and a yearly fair for black cattle and horses. The salmon fishing at the mouth of the river, is a great source of commerce. Vast quantities of eggs, also, are exported. The trade is with the port of London. *Berwick Smacks* have long been noted for the punctuality and expedition with which they perform their voyages. They now proceed to Leith, and carry on almost the whole naval intercourse between that port and London.

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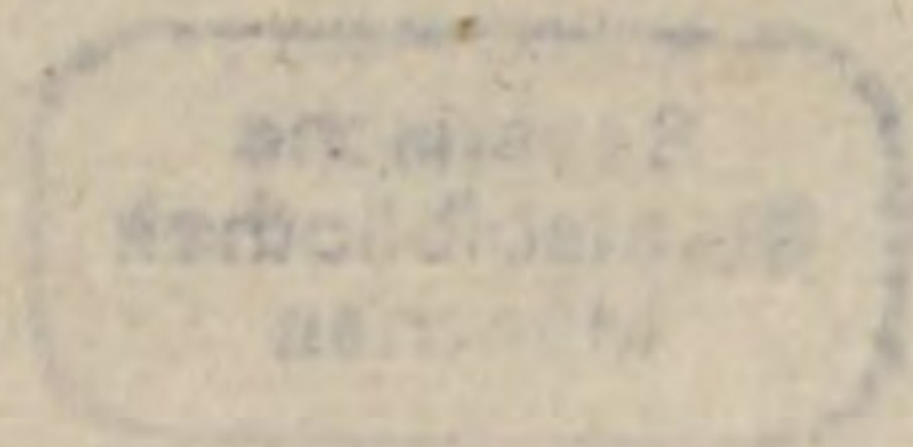
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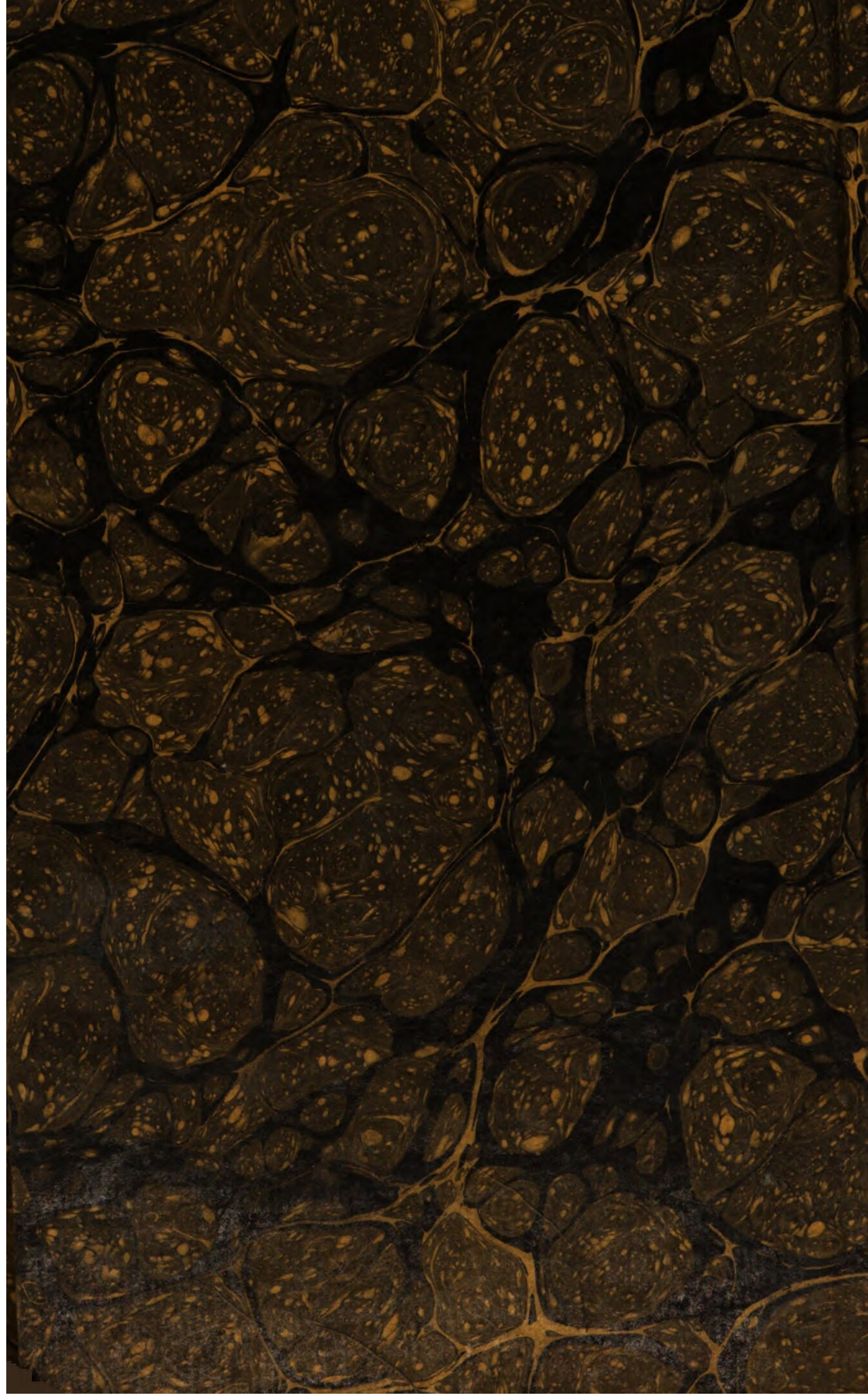














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